

AUSTRALIAN *PSELAPHIDÆ*.

By A. RAFFRAY.

(Communicated by Arthur M. Lea.)

(Plate x.)

A good many Australian species of *Pselaphidæ* have already been published by different authors, principally the following:—

WESTWOOD, J. O., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1856 and 1870.

KING, Rev. R. L., Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1862, 1863, 1865, 1873.

SCHAUFUSS, Dr. D., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., reprinted in Nunq. Otios.; Tijds. voor Ent. 1886 and 1887.

MACLEAY, WILLIAM, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1871, 1873.

SHARP, Dr. D., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874; Ent. Mo. Mag. 1892.

RAFFRAY, A., Revue d'Ent. 1883, 1887, 1890, 1898.

BLACKBURN, Rev. T., Trans. R. Soc. South Aust. 1889, 1891.

The species mentioned in these different works amount to about 200 species, which is already a fair number, but certainly is only a small part of the *Pselaphidæ* existing on the Australian continent.

Mr. Arthur M. Lea kindly sent me a large collection of *Pselaphidæ*, which, together with those hitherto undescribed which my collection contains, enables me to add 73 new species.

The production of a complete Catalogue of known Australian *Pselaphidæ* would prove a useful and interesting work, but as I have not seen the types of the Rev. R. L. King, such a work is practically impossible, and I am thus compelled to narrow the scope of this paper and to restrict it to descriptions of new species, with remarks on such little known and doubtful species, the authenticated types of which are in my possession.

Tribe EUPLECTINI.

Genus PARAPLECTUS, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1898, p. 269.

This genus is closely allied to *Euplectops*, Reitter (Verh. Nat. Ver. Brünn, xx. p. 197), the type of which is *Euplectus odewahni*, King.

In addition to *P. punctulatus*, Raffr., (*loc. cit.*), from Victoria, and *P. setulosus*, Raffr., (*loc. cit.*), from Tasmania, Mr. Lea has sent me the following new species:—

PARAPLECTUS BIPLAGIATUS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 33.)

Elongatus, subparallelus et subdeplanatus, castaneus, inter strias suturalem et dorsalem in elytris basi macula oblonga nigra, totus creberrime punctatus, subopacus, minutissime subvelutino-pubescentis, antennis pedibusque rufis. Caput trapezoidale, antice attenuatum, lateribus obliquis, postice retusum, medio brevissime sulcatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, sulcis obsoletis, fronte utrinque supra antennis nodoso. Oculi magni. Antennæ breves, articulis duobus primis majoribus, subovatis, 3 subconico, 4-10 monilibus, longitudine decrescentibus, 8 leviter, 9 et 10 valde transversis, istis paulo majoribus et crescentibus, 11 breviter ovato, basi truncato, apice abrupte acuminato. Prothorax capite major, subcordatus, antice plus postice minus attenuatus, latitudine maxima paulo ante medium, lateribus minus sinuatis, sulco transverso nonnihil incisus, isto sulco transverso medio angulato, sulcis tribus longitudinalibus et fovea laterali lata. Elytra elongato-quadrata, humeris obtuse quadratis, basi quadrifoveata, stria dorsali medio evanescenti. Abdomen elytris longius, leviter convexum, segmentis dorsalibus quatuor primis subæqualibus, 1^o basi transversim late impresso et carinulis duabus valde divergentibus, leviter curvatis et brevibus. Metasternum breviter et obsolete sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2, 3, 4 subæqualibus, 5 paulo breviori, 6 majori, utrinque oblonge tuberculato, apice

truncato. Pedes breves, femoribus anticis incrassatis et infra compressis. ♀. Long. 1·90-2·00 mm.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

The colour of this species is very peculiar for a *Pselaphid*; it bears on each elytron a large and oblong black spot close to the suture. It differs from *P. punctulatus*, Raffr., by the head being longer, with the sides more oblique, the sulci of the prothorax more shallow, and the punctures which are not so strong but are confluent.

PARAPLECTUS INFUSCATUS, n.sp.

Præcedenti simillimus. Elytris basi et juxta suturam tantummodo infuscatis, vix perspicue punctatus, subsericeo-pubescentis. Caput magis elongatum et antice magis attenuatum. Antennarum articulis 9-10 magnis, transversis. Prothorax valde cordatus, latitudine maxima multo ante medium, lateribus antice valde rotundatis, postice sulco transverso incisus, sulcis longitudinalibus validioribus. Metasternum obsolete sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2, 3, 4 subæqualibus, 5 valde angusto, 6 majori, arcuatim profunde emarginato, 7 magno, rhomboidali, operculo ovato, parum notato. Femoribus anticis et intermediis incrassatis, tibiis anticis et intermediis apice intus minute calcaratis. ♂. Long. 1·70 mm.

Pinjarrah, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is very closely allied to *P. biplagiatus*; the head is longer, the prothorax more regularly cordate, with the sides, in front, more rounded and the black spot at the base of the elytra very diffuse.

Tribe TRICHONYNI.

Genus MESOPLATUS, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1890, p. 103.

The type of this genus is *Batrisus barbatus*, King, which Dr. Schaufuss included in the genus *Trichonyx*, Chaud.

MESOPLATUS TUBERCULATUS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 32.)

Elongatus, parum convexus, totus castaneus, subnitidus, pedibus rufis, palpis tarsisque pallide testaceis, pube brevi, grisea, sparsa. Caput rugoso-punctatum, transversum, deplanatum, supra fere concavum, juxta oculos foveis duabus parum profundis. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1 parum elongato, 2 subquadrato, 3-8 minoribus, monilibus, 9-10 transversis, crescentibus, 11 majori, ovato. Prothorax capite plus duplo longior et paulo latior, ovatus, antice posticeque subæqualiter attenuatus, parce punctatus, sulco longitudinali integro, transverso, sinuato, foveis lateralibus magnis. Elytra latitudine sua vix longiora, subquadrata, disperse sed valde punctata, humeris obliquis, basi quadrifoveata, sulco dorsali obsoleto ad medium evanescenti. Abdomen elytris longius sat convexum, segmento 1° sequenti haud duplo longiori, basi impresso, carinulis duabus divergentibus, parum elongatis et plus quam tertiam partem disci includentibus.

♂. Trochanteribus intermediis inflatis, segmentis ventralibus 3 basi media tuberculo acuto et valido, 4-5 transversim depressis. Long. 2·10 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

The differences between this species and *M. barbatus*, King, are: the larger size and lighter colouration, the rugoso-punctate head, and a more scattered and superficial punctuation on the prothorax.

MESOPLATUS LONGICOLLIS, n.sp.

Elongatus, rufo-castaneus, antennis pedibusque rufis, tarsis pallidis, pubescentia brunnea dense vestitus. Caput valde transversum, rugoso-punctatum, sulco transverso arcuato parum profundo sed lato. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 1° elongato et cylindrico, 2 ovato, 3-8 monilibus, 9-10 majoribus, transversis, 11 breviter ovato. Prothorax elongato-ovatus, antice plus postice minus attenuatus, dense rugoso-punctatus, opacus sulco longitudinali obsoleto, transverso, parum profundo, sinuato, foveis lateralibus parum profundis, lateribus leviter depressis. Elytra pro-

thorace latiora et paulo breviora, subquadrata, leviter convexa, humeris rotundata, basi quadrifoveata, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevi, segmento 1° dorsali sequenti fere duplo longiori. ♀. Long. 1.60 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea.)

This species differs from *M. barbatus*, King, by the shape of the body, which is more elongate and more attenuate in front, and by the prothorax, which is opaque and has a dense and rugose punctuation.

MESOPLATUS MASTERSI, n.sp.

Elongatus, sat crassus, ferrugineus, nitidus, elytris rubris, antennis pedibusque rufis, tarsis testaceis, pube brunnea, brevi. Caput transversum supra deplanatum, rugoso-punctatum. Antennae validae, articulis 1° parum elongato, 2° ovato, 3-6 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 7 quadrato, 8 leviter transverso, 9-10 multo majoribus, 9 subquadrato, 10 leviter transverso, 11 breviter ovato, acuminato. Prothorax ovato-cordatus, antice plus, postice minus attenuatus, lateribus pone medium leviter sinuatus, irregulariter sat dense punctatus, sulco longitudinali in disco vix perspicuo, transverso, valido et medio angulato, foveis lateralibus profundis. Elytra prothorace longiora, praesertim latiora, latitudine sua paulo longiora, humeris subobliqua, disperse punctata, basi quadrifoveata, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevi. Abdomen leviter convexum. Segmento 1° dorsali sequenti dimidio longiori, basi transversim impresso.

♂. Femoribus anticis infra medio tuberculo minuto praeditis; trochanteribus intermediis inflatis et subangulatis. Segmento 3° ventrali tuberculo brevi compresso praedito. Long. 2.00 mm.

New South Wales.

Closely allied to *M. barbatus*, King, but larger; the antennae are thicker and the club is stronger.

I have much pleasure in naming this insect after Mr. Masters, to whom I am indebted for it.

MESOPLATUS NITIDUS, n.sp.

Elongatus, leviter convexus, late ferrugineus, elytris disco pallidioribus, totus nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufis, palpis tarsisque testaceis, pube brevi, grisea. Caput postice sat convexum, leve, antice punctatum et transversim depressum, cum foveis quatuor minutis juxta oculos, postice foveis duabus majoribus sed parum profundis, medio juxta collum, sulco longitudinali valido. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 1° parum elongato, 2 subgloboso, 3-8 monilibus, clava parum conspicua, 9-10 transversis, parum crescentibus, 11 magno, ovato, acuminato. Prothorax elongato-ovatus, sat convexus, disperse et irregulariter punctatus, sulco longitudinali valido, integro, transverso profundo et valde sinuato, foveis lateralibus magnis et profundis. Elytra prothorace latiora et paulo longiora, latitudine sua longiora, humeris subnodosa, disco leviter convexa, basi quadrifoveata, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevi. Abdomen elytris paulo longius, segmento 1° sequenti vix longiori, basi obsolete transversim impresso.

♂. Metasternum impressum, segmentis ventralibus 3 medio tuberculo valido, compresso, 4 depresso, 6 longitudinaliter impresso, trochanteribus intermediis leviter nodosis. Long. 1.70 mm.

Victoria.

This species will be distinguished at once by the sculpture of the head.

Tribe BATRISINI.

Genus BATRISUS.

Aubé, Mag. Zool. 1833, p. 45; Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1894, p. 230.

The old genus *Batrisus*, Aubé, which for a long time has included many heterogeneous forms, has been, of late, divided into some very distinct genera, the most important of which are the American *Arthmius*, Lec., and the Indo-Malayan *Batrisodes*, Reitt. The characters of the true *Batrisus* are as follows:—Head very irregular, but neither square nor transverse, and with the posterior sides behind the eyes more or less oblique; eyes situated

about the middle of the head; prothorax always more or less longitudinally sulcate; the shoulders on the elytra are always more or less dentate or at least notched; the first dorsal segment of the abdomen is only a little larger than the following ones which are very conspicuous and not abruptly declivous, the first one bears always on the side two carinules at least at the base, the body is elongate.

Even when so restricted, the genus *Batrisus* includes a large number of species very irregularly distributed in the different parts of the world. Although very numerous in the Indo-Malayan region, it seems rather scarce in Australia.

BATRISUS CYCLOPS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1866, p. 306: *giruffia*, Schfs, Soc. Ent. Bel. 1880, p. 31; Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 507.

(Plate x., fig. 28.)

Rubro-piceus, elytris antennis pedibusque rubro-ferrugineis, disperse ochraceo-setosus. Caput leviter transversum, irregulariter, grosse punctatum. Antennæ validæ, articulis cylindricis et latitudine sua fere duplo longioribus, 5 paulo longiori, 8 paulo breviori, 9 ovato-truncato, majori, 10 subtrapezoidali, majori, latitudine et longitudine subæquali, 11 breviter ovato, basi truncato, apice abrupte acuminato. Prothorax cordatus, disperse et minute tuberculosus, lateribus medio dentatus, sulco medio longitudinali subintegro et bicarinato, utrinque carinis duabus alteris sinuatis postice in spinam validam convergentibus, lateribus pone medium foveatis et basi ipsa quadrifoveolata. Elytra disperse, forte punctata, latitudine sua paulo longiora, humeris obliquis, carinatis et dentatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevi. Segmento 1° dorsali cæteris haud multo longiori, lateribus bicarinato, basi transversim triimpresso, impressione media minori et carinis duabus brevibus limitata. Pedes validi.

♂. In vertice fovea magna transversa, fronte medio longitudinaliter ovato et convexo, postice supra foveam transversam breviter producto, vertice posterius cristato, ista crista medio

sinuata et quadratim tuberculata, utrinque, lateribus area ovata crebre] rugoso-punctata. Metasternum late impressum, segmento ultimo ventrali late impresso et aspero-punctato; trochanteribus posticis apice acute dentatis.

♀. Caput minus transversum, post oculos foveis duabus et sulco obsoleto transverso, sulcis duobus validis antice conjunctis, lateribus depressis et bicarinatis, caput longitudinaliter medio fere totum carinatum. Metasternum sulcatum. Long. 2·10-2·30 mm.

Pine Mountain, Brigham [? Brisbane.]

I have not seen any type of *B. cyclops*, King, but according to the description I have no doubt that it is the same species as *giraffa*, Schfs.

The above description is drawn up from a type of *giraffa*, Schfs.

BATRISUS URSINUS, Schaufuss.

Soc. Ent. Belg. 1880, p. 31; Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 507.

(Plate x., fig. 27).

Elongatus, gracilis, brunneus, subopacus, totus confertim punctatus et setis brevibus, depressis, ochraceis coopertus. Caput latitudine æquilongum, temporibus postice obliquis et leviter rotundatis, subrugoso-punctatum. Antennæ crassæ, validæ, articulis subcylindricis, latitudine sua vix duplo longioribus, 5 paulo longiori, 8 multo breviori, 9 breviter ovato, truncato, majori, 10 trapezoidali, leviter transverso, paulo majori, 11 breviter ovato, abrupte acuminato. Prothorax elongato-cordatus, rugosus, lateribus muticus, sulco medio longitudinali breviori, simplici et postice in foveam magnam ovalem desinenti, in disco utrinque carinis duabus obsoletis postice in tuberculum acutum convergentibus, obsolete transversim impressus, lateribus pone medium maxime foveatis et basi ipsa minute quadrifoveata. Elytra elongata ad basin attenuata, humeris valde obliquis, carinatis et obtuse dentatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto. Segmento 1° dorsali cæteris paulo longiori, utrinque impressione maxima et medio impressione multo minori carinis duabus brevissimis limi-

tata. Metasternum leviter depressum et fundo sulcatum. Pedes validi elongati.

♂. Capitis vertice juxta collum longitudinaliter cristato, ista crista antrorsum recurva et impressione transversa utrinque in foveam post oculos sitam desinenti, capitis disco inter oculos leviter gibboso et summo medio minute impresso, utrinque sulcis duobus obsolete fronte connexis. Trochanteribus posticis apice breviter, recurve dentatis.

♀. Capitis crista longitudinali minori, impressione transversa obsolete interrupta. Long. 2·40-2·50 mm.

Wide Bay, Q.

This species, which is the very type of Dr. Schaufuss, will be recognised at once by its strong punctures and the short depressed setæ which cover the body.

BATRISUS ASPERULUS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 26.)

Præcedenti valde affinis et similis, differt attamen colore dilutiori, antennis gracilioribus, et magis elongatis, capite magis quadrato, et temporibus magis rotundatis, crista longitudinali integra usque ad frontem extensa et antrorsum bifurcata; segmento 1° dorsali inter impressiones laterales, basi, medio, subgibboso; trochanteribus posticis longe et valde apice productis et recurvis. ♂. Long. 2·20 mm.

This species has been considered by Dr. Schaufuss as being the ♀ of *ursinus*. This is an undoubted mistake, as I have both sexes of each species.

Very likely found with *ursinus*.

BATRISUS HIRTUS, Macleay.

Bryaxis hirta (?) Macleay.

Elongatus, subcylindricus, rufus, minutissime punctatus, breviter dense rufo-pubescent. Caput quadratum, vertice convexo lateribus et antice sulco profundo limitato, fronte, inter antennas, haud impresso. Antennæ paulo breviores, articulis latitudine

sua vix duplo longioribus, 8 fere subquadrato, 9 brevissime ovato, 10 breviter obconico, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax subovatus, lateribus simplicibus, sulco longitudinali medio integro, transverso medio interrupto, postice tuberculis duobus magnis, acutis, carinulis duabus lateralibus delicatulis et medium superantibus. Elytra sat elongata, basi attenuata, humeris obtuse carinatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto sed plicatura longitudinali medium fere attingenti limitato. Abdomen elytris longius, sat convexum, basi leviter angustatum, segmento 1° dorsali subæqualiter transversim impresso.

♂. Metasternum late impressum, trochanteribus posticis apice longe productis, isto processu compresso, apice abrupte et valde recurvo, acuto. Long. 2·70 mm.

Gayndah, Q.

I received the insect above described from Mr. Masters under the name of *Bryaxis hirta*, Macleay. I cannot say if it is the true *Bryaxis hirta*, Macleay, but it does not at all resemble a *Bryaxis*, and it is difficult to admit that Mr. Macleay made such a mistake; his description, however, may apply to many insects.

BATRISUS HAMATUS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1863, p. 45, tab. 16, fig. 6c.

Oblongus, ferrugineus, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, ochraceo-setosus. Caput longitudine et latitudine subæquale, temporibus obliquis, carinula longitudinali media inter oculos abrupta, post oculos foveis duabus et sulcis duobus in fronte angulatim connexis, lateribus deplanatis. Antennæ validæ, crassæ, articulis latitudine sua haud duplo longioribus, 8 quadrato, 9-10 majoribus, leviter transversis et tuberculatis, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax cordatus, antrorsum sat abrupte attenuatus, ad medium lateribus parum rotundatis et minute dentatis, dein ad apicem emarginato-angustatus, fovea laterali magna, sulco laterali sinuato, parum profundo, sulco longitudinali medio valido, antice abrupto et postice in foveam ovatam desinenti, carinulis duabus obsoletis antice abruptis et postice in dentem validum desinentibus, basi ipsa quadrifoveata. Elytra disperse subrugoso-punctata, sat

elongata, ad basin attenuata, humeris obliquis et dentatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto. Abdomen elytris longius, haud angustius, segmento dorsali 1° sequentibus vix longiori, basi impressionibus tribus transversis inter se æqualibus. Metasternum sulcatum et postice inter coxas tuberculatum.

♂. Trochanteribus intermediis medio dente conspicuo, brevi, acuto armatis, posticis apice longe productis, isto processu recurvo et apice truncato; segmento ventrali ultimo deplanato, lævi. In capite medio elevatione longitudinali, cariniformi, transversa antice limitata et utrinque fovea minuta. Long. 2·60 mm.

Sydney, Parramatta, N.S.W.

I have found in the Schaufuss collection under the name *hamatus* the insect from which the above description has been made; I think that it is the true *hamatus*, King.

BATRISUS SPECIOSUS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1863, p. 45.

Oblongus, totus rufus. Caput longitudine sua paulo latius, fere deplanatum, sulcis parum profundis, carinula media valde obsoleta. Antennarum articulis 3-7 latitudine sua plus duplo longioribus, 8 latitudine sua paulo longiori, 9 subovato, 10 trapezoidali, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax sicut in *hamato*, sed paulo breviori, sulco medio et carinulis obsoletis. Elytra antrorsum et apice æqualiter attenuata, lateribus leviter rotundatis. Segmento dorsali 1° basi transversim triimpresso, impressione media lateralibus angustiori.

♂. Trochanteribus intermediis medio spina brevi armatis, posticis paulo ante apicem dente valido sed brevi compresso, recurvo et truncato præditis. Long. 2·60 mm.

Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

B. speciosus was considered by the Rev. R. L. King as a mere variety of *hamatus*. The insect above described is at any rate different from *hamatus*; it corresponds as well as possible to the few words of description given by the Rev. R. L. King, and if it proves—as I suppose it will—to be identical with *speciosus*, King, the latter is a very good species.

BATRISUS LEAI, n.sp.

Totus rufus, caput latitudine sua longius carinula media longitudinali, valida, simplici, antrorsum, inter oculos, abbreviata, sulcis latis et parum profundis, fronte inter antennas late, transversim depresso. Antennæ sicut in *specioso*. Prothorax breviter cordatus, antice abrupte attenuatus, lateribus muticus, sulco medio longitudinali lato, cum carinulis lateralibus medio abrupto. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, humeris valde obliquis et notatis, sulco dorsali fere inconspicuo. Segmento dorsali 1° basi valde transversim triimpresso, impressione media paulo majori, et utrinque carinula intus recurva, valida, limitata. ♀. Long. 2·70 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This is a species very closely allied to both *B. hamatus* and *B. speciosus*; I received it from Mr. Lea under the name of *hamatus*, and although I know only the ♀ I do not hesitate in considering it as different. The prothorax has no lateral tooth; the median sulcus and the lateral carinules are abbreviated towards the middle; the antennæ are much more elongate, the 9th joint being ovate and the 10th longer than broad; the abdomen is longer and somewhat contracted at the base, the median impression at the base of the first dorsal segment is wider than the lateral ones, (whilst it is equal in *B. hamatus* and smaller in *speciosus*) and bounded on each side by a strong, much longer and inwardly recurved carinule.

BATRISUS BIMUCRONATUS, n.sp.

Totus dilute ferrugineus. Caput latitudine sua paulo longius, sulcis lateralibus validis, carinula media longitudinali valida, inter oculos antrorsum abbreviata et utrinque tuberculo minuto summo truncato, antennis sicut in *specioso* sed validioribus. Prothorax cordatus, antice abrupte attenuatus, lateribus valde rotundatis, muticis et post medium sinuatis, sulco medio valido, fere integro, carinulis lateralibus mediocribus et medio attenuatis. Elytra latitudine sua vix longiora, humeris valde obliquis et dentatis,

lateribus rotundatis, sulco dorsali obsoletissimo. Abdomen elytris paulo angustius et basi constrictum, segmento dorsali 1° basi triimpresso, impressione media paulo minori et carinulis duabus rectis.

♂. Trochanteribus intermediis apice leviter et acute productis, posticis apice longissime productis, isto processu recurvo et apice obtuso. Metasternum late impressum et fundo obsolete sulcatum. Long. 2·80 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea); Brigham [? Brisbane].

This species resembles very much *B. hamatus*, but the prothorax has no tooth on the sides, the elytra are somewhat shorter, the metasternum is broadly and deeply impressed with a furrow at the bottom of the impression; the intermediate trochanters instead of having a median tooth as in *B. hamatus*, are somewhat concave and produced at the apex externally.

BATRISUS RUGICORNIS, n.sp.

Oblongus, plus minusve dilute ferrugineus, elytris dilutioribus, rufo-pubescentibus. Caput longitudine sua paulo latius, sat deplanatum, sulcis duobus latis antrorsum in depressione frontali angulatim conjunctis, carinula media longitudinali apice bifurcata et tuberculis duobus minutis. Antennæ validæ, rugoso-punctatæ, articulis cylindricis, 3-7 latitudine sua duplo longioribus, 8 tantummodo longiori, 9 breviter ovato, 10 breviter obconico, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax disperse et minute tuberculatus, cordatus, antice abrupte constrictus, lateribus parum rotundatis, sulco medio valido, fere integro, carinulis lateralibus brevissimis, tuberculis posticis obtusis, sulco transverso obsoleto. Elytra latitudine sua paulo longiora, humeris obliquis, valde notatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto. Abdomen elytris longius, basi breviter angustatum, segmento dorsali basi obsolete triimpresso, impressione media lateralibus fere dimidio angustiori. Metasternum totum deplanatum, et fundo profunde sulcatum, segmentis ventralibus 2, 3, 4 medio deplanatis, trochanteribus posticis apice longissime productis, isto processu cylindrico, gracili, apice abrupte recurvo et acuto. ♂. Long. 3·50 mm.

New South Wales (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is larger than the others; the longitudinal carinules of the prothorax are very short and obsolete; the antennæ are very strong and densely rugose.

BATRISUS FALSUS, n.sp.

Oblongus, totus rufus, sat dense fulvo-pubescens. Caput latitudine et longitudine æquale, vertice subconvexo, delicatule carinato, foveis duabus et sulcis parum profundis antice angulatum junctis. Antennæ mediocres, articulis 3-7 latitudine sua haud duplo longioribus, leviter ovatis, 8 brevissime ovato, 9-10 multo majoribus, brevissime obconicis, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax disperse et minute tuberculosus, cordatus, antice abrupte attenuatus, lateribus vix rotundatis, minutissime dentatis, sulco medio longitudinali obsoleto, subintegro, carinulis ante medium abbreviatis, spinis posticis brevibus, acutis. Elytra disperse punctata, latitudine sua longiora, basi attenuata, humeris valde obliquis, elevatis, lateribus rotundatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto. Abdomen elytris angustius, basi haud angustatum, segmento dorsali 1° basi transversim triimpresso, impressione media lateralibus fere dimidio minori.

♂. Metasternum sulcatum; trochanteribus intermediis minute medio angulatis, posticis apice productis, isto processu parum elongato, recurvo et acuto. Long. 2·00 mm.

Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Much smaller than *B. hamatus*; the lateral tooth of the prothorax is hardly visible, the groove and the carinules of the same are obsolete; the elytra are much more narrowed at the base, and the shoulders are strongly marked but without spine.

Genus *BATRISODES*, Reitter.

Verh. Naturf. Ver. Brünn, xx. p. 205; Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1894, p. 231 and 266.

This genus differs from *Batrisus*, Aubé, by the square shape of the head and the position of the eyes, which are set close to the posterior angles; the first dorsal segment of the abdomen which is

hardly carinate at base on the sides, is much larger than all the others together, which are generally very little conspicuous when seen from above and are abruptly declivous; the prothorax bears generally three, or at least two, longitudinal grooves.

This genus is very largely represented in the Indo-Malayan region and extends westwards as far as Africa and eastwards to Japan; it seems to be very scarce in Australia.

BATRISODES TIBIALIS, King.

Batrissus tibialis, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1863, p. 171.

(Plate x., fig. 29.)

Oblongus, ferrugineus, elytris rubris, antennis pedibusque rufis, ochraceo-pubescentis. Caput grosse sed disperse punctatum, elongato-quadratum, deplanatum, lateribus leviter sinuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus mediocribus et sulcis duobus vix arcuatis et antice liberis. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis 3, 4, 6 latitudine sua fere triplo, 5 et 7 plus quam triplo, 8 duplo longioribus, 9-10 paulo crassioribus, leviter ovatis, 11 fere fusiformi. Prothorax cum punctis aliquot dispersis, subovatus, sulco medio longitudinali deficienti, utrinque fovea magna laterali et ante basin tuberculis duobus obtusis. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, basi valde attenuata, humeris obliquis, notatis. Abdomen elytris longius et paulo angustius, basi æqualiter transversim triimpressum. Metasternum sulcatum; femoribus omnibus incrassatis, trochanteribus intermediis et posticis medio obtuse angulatis, tibiis anticis irregularibus, intus lobatis, isto lobo antrorsum acuto, supra sulcatis et fasciculatis, intermediis apice intus calcaratis. ♂. Long. 2·30 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

I received the insect above described from Mr. Lea under the name of *B. tibialis*, King, and it answers exactly to the description. The dilatation and emargination of the fore tibiæ are very remarkable.

I do not know the ♀.

BATRISODES MASTERSI, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 30.)

Oblongus, capite abdomineque plus minusve piceis, elytris et prothorace obscure rubris, antennis pedibusque dilute ferrugineis, sat dense ochraceo-pubescent, totus præsertim capite et elytris grosse punctatus. Caput quadratum, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis et sulcis duobus subrectis antice cum sulco transverso subquadratum uno junctis. Antennæ irregulares, articulis 1° valido, 2° subcylindrico, latitudine sua paulo longiori, 3° breviter obconico, 4 transverso, 5 maximo, irregulariter trapezoidali et intus obtuse producto, 6 magno, irregulariter ovato, intus medio leviter angulato, 7 obconico et latitudine sua paulo longiori, 8 simili, attamen paulo breviori, 9 oblongo-ovato, præcedenti paulo crassiori et plus duplo longiori, 10 subconico, nono paululum breviori, 11 breviter fusiformi. Prothorax capite (cum oculis) fere latior, cordatus, lateribus rotundato-lobatis, antice sat abrupte angustatus, postice sinuatus, disco leviter gibboso, sulcis lateralibus intus valde incurvis, sulco medio valido, juxta basin sulco transverso. Elytra subquadrata, humeris valde obliquis et acute dentatis, sulco dorsali ad medium evanescenti. Abdomen elytris paulo longius et haud angustius, segmento dorsali 1 basi transversim valde triimpresso, impressione media multo majori. Femoribus incrassatis, tibiis omnibus gracilibus. ♂. Long. 2·20 mm.

Gayndah, Q. (Mr. G. Masters).

This species is very remarkable owing to the structure of the antennæ, the 5th and 6th joints of which are much larger and very irregular, the prothorax is much roundly dilated on the sides and the lateral grooves are strongly curved inwardly, so that the lateral part seems a separate lobe.

The specimen examined has been so much steeped in gum that it is impossible to see the under surface of the body. The ♀ is not known.

Tribe BRYAXINI.

Genus BATRAXYS, Reitter.

Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 1881, p. 464; *Batrisomorpha*, Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1882, p. 38.

This genus, which is specially abundant in the Indo-Malayan region, has but few representatives in Australia.

It belongs really to the tribe *Bryaxini*, having one single tarsal claw, but it has more the general appearance of the *Batrisini*.

The type of the Australian species is *Bryaxis Armitagei*, King, which Dr. Schaufuss took to be a *Batrisus*.

In the Rev. d'Ent., 1882, I established the genus *Batrisomorpha* for some new species of the Indo-Malayan region and of New Guinea, and I included in it *Bryaxis Armitagei*, King, but Mr. Reitter had created previously the genus *Batraxis* for a European insect from Greece which proved to be generically identical, and the name *Batrisomorpha* is therefore synonymous with *Batraxis*.

The maxillary palpi are rather elongate, with the last joint fusiform; the intermediate coxæ are approximate and the posterior ones much less distant from each other than is usually the case amongst *Bryaxini*; the antennæ are strong, with the club evidently two-jointed; the prothorax is devoid of sulci, the elytra have no dorsal stria; the first dorsal segment of the abdomen is very large, more or less, but always briefly carinate on the sides at the base and without lateral margin.

BATRAXYS ARMITAGEI, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1864, p. 104, tab. 7, fig. 15.

Elongata, castanea, minute subrugosa, pube brevissima, depressa. Caput leviter transversum, temporibus rotundatis, fronte transversim valde sulcato, utrinque fere ante oculos fovea mediocri a sulco transverso parum remota. Antennæ validæ, crassæ, articulis 3-9 cylindricis, inter se subæqualibus, 10 majori, transverso, 11 magno, subtriangulari et extus oblique sulcato. Prothorax capite vix latior sed longior, convexus, latitudine maxima anteriori, lateribus leviter obliquis, juxta basin medio fovea

punctiformi. Elytra subquadrata, convexa, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris rotundatis sed leviter callosis, basi bifoveata, stria suturali integra, dorsali nulla. Abdomen elytris longius, postice declive, segmento 1° dorsali maximo, cæteris supra visis fere inconspicuis, basi angustato et utrinque lateribus breviter carinato, carinulis duabus alteris validis parallelis, quartam partem disci vix attingentibus, plus quam tertiam includentibus, inter eas disco vix depresso. Metasternum angustatum, longitudinaliter depressum et utrinque delicatule carinatum. Pedes validi, elongati, femoribus omnibus medio incrassatis.

♂. A femina differt metasterno angustiori, magis depresso et fortius carinato. Long. 1·80-1·90 mm.

Sydney, Parramatta, N.S.W.

This species will be at once distinguished by its very short and depressed pubescence, whilst the other species are generally entirely glabrous and shining.

BATRAXYS LÆVIGATA, n.sp.

Præcedenti valde affinis sed brevior, colore dilutiori, pube minutissima et vix conspicua, antennis crassioribus et brevioribus, elytris latitudine sua paulo longioribus; abdomine breviori, basi minus angustato, lateribus usque ad medium carinato, carinis mediis brevissimis tertiam partem disci, inter eas depressi, includentibus.

♂. Metasternum leviter depressum et vix perspicue utrinque carinatum.

♀. Metasternum tantummodo foveola apicali impressum. Long. 1·70-1·80 mm.

Inverell, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

BATRAXYS CONVERGENS, n.sp.

Duabus præcedentibus valde affinis, tota castanea, nitida, pube minutissima vix conspicua. Caput fere quadratum, sulco frontali transverso valido, foveis duabus minoribus a sulco magis remotis. Antennæ elongatæ, graciliores, articulo 10 lateribus magis rotundato. Prothorax cordatus, lateribus magis rotundatus. Elytra

latitudine sua paulo longiora, humeris obliquis et subcallosis. Abdomen elytris paulo angustius et leviter brevius, basi haud angustatum, lateribus longius carinatis, segmento 1° breviori, fere transverso, carinulis mediis leviter intus arcuatis et fere convergentibus et mediam partem disci includentibus, disco inter eas magis depresso.

♂. Metasternum longitudinaliter impressum, utrinque delicatule carinatum et juxta apicem minute foveolatum. Long. 1.80 mm. Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus RYBAXIS, Sauley.

Spec. ii. p. 96; Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1890, pp. 118 and 123.

The name of *Rybaxis* was given by de Sauley as a subgenus of *Bryaxis* to some insects of the palæarctic fauna which must be considered as generically distinct.

The prothorax bears always a transverse furrow more or less angulate in the middle and joining together the lateral and basal foveæ when the latter one exists; the elytra have always a well marked dorsal stria and a furrow on the deflexed side of the elytron, close to the lateral margin.

This genus proves to be extensively distributed, being met with in every part of the world. It is particularly numerous in Australia, while the genera *Bryaxis* and *Reichenbachia* have not been found there, as far as I know.

The Australian species of *Rybaxis* may be easily divided into two groups: in the first one the transverse furrow of the prothorax is well defined and the median fovea very small and even sometimes wanting, at the base of the elytra there are only two foveæ and the general form of the body is short, broad and convex; in the second group the transverse furrow of the prothorax is very faint and seems even interrupted, the median fovea is very strong and generally somewhat transverse, at the base of the elytra are generally four foveæ, the body is more elongate, parallel and depressed, the prothorax more decidedly cordate.

I should have been inclined to consider this second group as a distinct genus were it not for the existence of a species which is really intermediate and forms a transition from the first to the second group.

First Group.

RYBAXIS HYALINA, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 502: *hyalinipennis*, Schaufuss, *ibid.* iii. p. 501.

(Plate x., fig. 41.)

Sat crassa, castanea vel furruginea, minute pubescens. Caput latitudine sua multo longius antrorsum attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus validis, fronte medio depresso et minute unifoveato. Antennæ validæ, articulis duobus primis validioribus, 3, 4 latitudine sua dimidio longioribus, 5 paulo longiori, 6 tertio simili, 7 paulo breviori, 8 quadrato, cæteris in utroque sexu variabilibus. Prothorax haud punctatus, longitudine sua paulo latior, breviter cordatus, foveis lateralibus magnis a margine distantibus, sulco transverso medio angulato, fovea media minutissima. Elytra obsoletissime et disperse subrugosula, parum elongata, et basi leviter attenuata, humeris subnodosis, stria dorsali ante apicem terminata, introrsum nonnihil arcuata et apice extrorsum perparum recurva. Abdomen breve, apice obtusum, segmento 1° dorsali mediocri, plicis duabus brevibus leviter divergentibus et plus quam tertiam partem disci includentibus. Pedes validi, parum elongati, femoribus omnibus præsertim posticis incrassatis, tibiis intermediis et posticis leviter incurvis.

♂. Antennarum articulis 9 multo majori, obconico, 10 latitudine sua longiori, supra cylindrico, infra longitudinaliter toto late impresso, 11 ovali, decimo longiori, perparum crassiori, basi intus leviter emarginato et minutissime dentato, basi truncato. Metasternum late concavum et utrinque obtuse carinatum; segmento ultimo ventrali basi leviter impresso. Femoribus posticis supra basi emarginatis; tibiis anticis intus ad medium minute dentatis et dein ad apicem leviter emarginatis, intermediis ante apicem obsolete emarginatis et apice calcaratis, posticis ad apicem incrassatis, leviter incurvis et apice calcaratis.

♀. Antennarum articulis 9-10 obconicis, crescentibus, simplicibus, 11 ovato, basi truncato. Metasternum medio longitudinaliter late sed parum profunde sulcatum et utrinque convexum, segmento ventrali ultimo obsoletissime biimpresso. Femoribus posticis supra, basi, perparum emarginatis. Long. 1.80-2.00 mm.

This species will be easily distinguished in the ♂ by the shape of the last three joints of the antennæ and the emargination of the posterior femora which make them appear abruptly constricted between the base and the middle; such a conformation is still noticeable in the ♀, but in a lesser degree. The development of the last joints of the antennæ and of the emargination of the posterior femora varies.

From a comparison of the types, I cannot see the slightest difference between *R. hyalina*, Schfs., and *R. hyalinipennis*, Schfs.: those two species are certainly synonymous.

I think the species referred by the Rev. T. Blackburn to *R. hyalina*, Schfs., (Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr. 1891, p. 79) is a very different one on account of the coarse punctuation on the elytra.

R. hyalina, Schfs., seems to have a wide range in Australia; I have it from Eastern Creek and Clyde River, N.S.W.; and Tasmania; I received it from Mr. Masters from Gayndah, Q.; from Mr. Lea from Upper Ord River, E. Kimberley, W.A.; the specimens from the last locality are more developed.

RYBAXIS ISIDORÆ, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 500; *Harti*, Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr. 1991, p. 78.

Dr. Schaufuss' type is a unique specimen and a female; but the insect does not seem very rare. I have both sexes from Sydney, Melbourne, and Victoria. The accurate description of the Rev. T. Blackburn (*loc. cit.*) and the peculiarity of the intermediate tibiæ of the ♂ leave no doubt as to the identity of *Isidoræ*, Schfs., and *Harti*, Blackb. The Rev. T. Blackburn has omitted, however, to mention the following points: the carinules at the base of the first dorsal segment of the abdomen are very short, a little divergent and very approximate to each other; the dorsal stria

on the elytra is nearly straight, very little curved outside at the end and terminates somewhat far from the posterior margin. In the ♂ the intermediate trochanters have a strong and little curved but short tooth exactly at the base.

RYBAXIS FLAVIPES, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 502.

Sat crassa, ferruginea, elytra, sutura et margine apicali exceptis dilutioribus, pedibus et antennis rufo-testaceis, istarum articulis ultimis plus minusve infuscatis, sublente, minute pubescens. Caput latitudine sua longius, antice leviter sed abrupte coarctatum, supra antennis subnodosum et fronte media fovea suboblonga, valida, inter oculos foveis duabus paulo majoribus. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1° subcylindricò, 2 ovato, 3 obconico, 4-7 latitudine sua dimidio longioribus, 7° et præsertim 5° cæteris perparum longioribus, 8 quadrato, cæteris in utroque sexu diversis. Prothorax longitudine sua et capite latior, antice plus, postice minus attenuatus, lateribus rotundatus et latitudine maxima anteriori, foveis lateralibus magnis, a margine distantibus, sulco transverso vix angulato, fovea media minuta. Elytra obsolete et disperse subrugoso-punctato, latitudine sua paulo longiora, lateribus vix rotundatis, basi parum attenuata, humeris subnodosis, stria dorsali fere integra, subrecta, apice ipso leviter extus curvata. Carinulis abdominalibus brevibus, divergentibus et parum distantibus.

♂. Antennarum articulis omnibus paulo longioribus, 9-10 crescentibus, obconico-truncatis et latitudine sua longioribus, 9° octo fere triplo longiori, 11 magno, ovali, basi truncato. Elytrorum margine medio obtuse producta. Metasternum late concavum, inter coxas posticas breviter sublamellato-productum. Segmentis ventralibus, 2, 3, 4 transversim planatis. Femoribus anticis valde incrassatis, pedium intermediorum trochanteribus medio breviter dentatis, femoribus extus inflatis, tibiis apice supra emarginatis et intus, paulo ante apicem, calcare valido triangulari præditis, femoribus posticis crassis. Long. 2·10-2·20 mm.

♀. Antennarum articulis 9 octo vix dimidio longiori et paulo crassiori, 10 multo majori, obconico-truncato, latitudine sua paulo longiori, 11 ovato, basi truncato. Elytrorum margine postica recte truncata. Metasternum late sed parum profunde sulcatum. Femoribus omnibus leviter incrassatis. Long. 2·00-2·10 mm.

I have the types of Dr. Schaufuss (♂♀) from Sydney and Clyde River, N.S.W.; and I have received it from Mr. Lea from Tweed River, N.S.W., under the name of *hortensis*, King. I do not think, however, that it is *hortensis*, as the Rev. R. L. King would have certainly mentioned the swollen intermediate femora of the ♂ if he had had a specimen. This sex will be at once recognised, but I confess that I can hardly find any difference between the females of *flavipes*, Schfs., and what I consider as being *hortensis*, King. It is not uncommon to find that in *Bryaxis*, *Rybaxis* and *Reichenbachia* it is practically impossible to discriminate the ♀ of two closely allied species of which the ♂'s are otherwise very different.

RYBAXIS HORTENSIS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 47.

I do not possess any authenticated specimen of this species, and the description of the Rev. R. L. King may apply to the ♀ of several species; but I have received from Mr. Lea a good number of specimens which seem to me to be the true *R. hortensis*, King.

The ♀ is practically similar to the ♀ of *R. flavipes*, Schfs.; but the antennæ are more slender, more infuscated at the apex, and the 9th joint is more elongate.

The ♂ has the anterior and intermediate tibiæ thicker than in the ♀, but not swollen as in *flavipes*; the last three joints of the antennæ are not so large; the posterior margin of the elytra is straight; the metasternum has a broad and longitudinal furrow, but is not prominent between the posterior coxæ as is the case in *R. flavipes*; the ventral segments are not flattened; the intermediate tibiæ are not incised on the upper face, and the spur is very different: it consists in a long spine obliquely inserted inside, at a certain distance from the apex; this spur may vary to a

certain extent. In New South Wales specimens from Tamworth, Tweed River, Clarence River and Windsor it is thick at the top and bears some short setæ. In other specimens from Bunbury and Swan River, W.A., the spur is thick but sharpened at the top, and the antennæ are more largely infuscated. I have a ♀ from Cape York, N.Q., which hardly differs except that the antennæ are but very little infuscated and the median fovea of the prothorax is hardly visible. It is quite possible that *R. flavipes*, Schfs., may be a variety (♂) of *hortensis*, King, larger and more developed; such is the case for the European species *R. sanguinea*, Linn., and its variety *R. laminata*, Mots.; I have not at my disposal a sufficient number of *flavipes* and *hortensis* from different localities to settle the question.

RYBAXIS RECTA, Sharp.

♀. *Bryaxis recta*, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 496;
♂. *B. bison*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. iii. 1880, p. 499.

(Plate x., fig. 42.)

I have the types of both Dr. D. Sharp and Dr. W. Schaufuss, and there cannot be any doubt as to these two species being synonymous. The striking characters common to both sexes are: the colouration of the antennæ which is ferrugineous from the first to the 8th joint, the 9th and 10th are piceous, and the last one is pale testaceous; the dorsal stria is not so long as in *R. flavipes* and *R. hortensis*, and not quite so straight; the carinules of the first dorsal segment are exceedingly short and more distant from each other than in *hortensis*. In the ♀ the median frontal fovea is large and deep, and the epistoma is more convex and more prominent than usual.

The ♂ must have a more complete description:—

Caput latitudine sua vix longius, fronte convexum, rotundatum, confertim punctatum et subopacum, inter oculos foveis duobus magnis, epistomate magno, convexo, prominenti, rugoso-punctato. Antennæ crassæ, articulis duobus primis maximis et irregularibus, 1 basi constricto, apice inflato, convexo, recte

truncato, leviter infuscato, 2 leviter infuscato, transverso, 3-4 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 5 paulo longiori et præsertim crassiori, 6 quarto simili, 7 eadem longitudine, intus paulo producto, 8 subtransverso, obtuse producto, 9 et 10 majoribus, trapezoidalibus, 9 leviter, 10 magis transversis piceis, 11 breviter ovato, testaceo, basi truncato, apice acuminato. Femoribus anticis paulo et intermediis magis incrassatis, posticis supra basi leviter constrictis et medio paululum inflatis; trochanteribus anticis basi dente valido acuto, intermediis medio dente valido, compresso, apice obtuso præditis. Metasternum longitudinaliter late impressum. Long. 1·80-2·40 mm.

N.W. Australia; King George's Sound, Champion Bay, Bunbury and Swan River, W.A.

RYBAXIS ANTILOPE, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 43.)

I have one ♂ only of this species which is similar to *R. recta*, Sharp, as far as colouration of the body and the antennæ, size, general form, dorsal stria of the elytra and carinules of the abdomen are concerned, but the sexual characters of the ♂ are very different.

♂. Caput quadratum, depressum, nitidum, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis, fronte medio depresso et minute bifoveolato; epistomate magno, rhomboidaliter bicarinato. Antennæ crassæ, articulis duobus primis maximis, 1 basi constricto, latere interno obtuse dilatato, 2 quadrato, 3 obconico, longitudine sua parum longiori, 4 eadem longitudine, ovato, 5 paulo longiori et præsertim crassiori, 6 quarto simili, 7 quadrato, 8 leviter transverso, 9, 10 piceis, inter se subæqualibus, trapezoidalibus et subtransversis, 11 testaceo, ovato, basi truncato. Femoribus omnibus incrassatis, intermediis tumefactis, posticis supra, basi constrictis; trochanteribus anticis basi obtuse dentatis, intermediis compressis; tibiis anticis et intermediis intus pone medium dente valido, brevi, acuto præditis. Metasternum breve, late subtriangulare, valde impressum. Long. 2·10 mm.

I am indebted for this insect to Mr. G. Lewis; it is labelled Australia without any other locality.

RYBAXIS GRANDIS, n.sp.

Sat crassa, rufo-castanea, lævis, parcissime pubescens, capite et antennarum articulis penultimis infuscatis. Caput latitudine sua multo longius et antrorsum vix attenuatum, sed utrinque lateribus leviter incisum, fronte medio impressione magna et inter oculos foveis duabus validis. Antennæ mediocres, articulis 1° cylindrico, 2 ovato, 3-7 oblongis, 8 quadrato, 9 obconico, majori latitudine sua paulo longiori, 10 majori, trapezoidali, latitudine et longitudine subæquali, 11 ovato, basi truncato et apice acuminato testaceo. Prothorax capite multo et longitudine sua paulo latior, antice plus et postice minus attenuatus, sulco transverso medio obtuse angulato, fovea media inconspicua, foveis lateralibus magnis. Elytra magna, basi leviter attenuata, humeris notatis, stria dorsali recta, quartam posticam partem disci attingenti, margine postica leviter rotundata. Abdomen breve, basi leviter angustatum. Abdominis segmento 1 dorsali basi minute impresso et fasciculato, carinulis deficientibus. Metasternum convexum obsolete sulcatum: segmento ultimo ventrali biimpresso. ♀. Long. 2.20 mm.

Australia (locality unknown).

This species must be very closely allied to *R. quadriceps*, Westw., which I have not seen, but it has no trace whatever of punctuation, whilst *R. quadriceps*, Westw., according to the description, is "forte punctatissimus." Unfortunately I have only one ♀.

RYBAXIS INSIGNIS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1865, p. 172.

It is necessary to complete the Rev. R. L. King's description.

Magis elongata, rufo-vel rubro-castanea, antennis pedibusque rufis, capite, prothorace abdomineque nigris vel nigro-piceis, obsolete et disperse punctata. Caput latitudine sua longius, antrorsum leviter attenuatum, trifoveatum, fovea anteriori multo majori. Antennæ graciles, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3-7

oblongis, 7 paulo breviori, 8 subquadrato, 9 paulo majori, breviter obconico, 10 majori, trapezoidali, leviter transverso, infuscato, 11 ovato, testaceo. Prothorax cordatus, sulco transverso medio vix angulato, fovea media nulla, lateralibus magnis. Elytra subelongata, ad basin attenuata, humeris obliquis, parum notatis, stria dorsali recta, ante apicem abbreviata. Abdominis segmento 1° dorsali basi, medio impresso et setoso, absque carinulis. Metasternum late impressum. Pedes elongati, tibiis subrectis, ad apicem incrassatis.

♂. Metasternum multo magis impressum, antennarum articulis paulo majoribus; femoribus anticis et intermediis magis incrassatis. Long. 1·60-1·90 mm.

Sydney, Clarence River, N.S.W.

RYBAXIS ATRICEPS, W. Macleay.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1873, ii. p. 152.

Oblonga, sat convexa, obscure ferruginea, elytris dilutioribus, capite interdum piceo, sublente brevissime pubescens. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, antrorsum leviter attenuatum, trifoveatum, fovea anteriori sulciformi. Antennæ validæ, elongatæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 2 ovato sequenti breviori, 3-6 elongatis, (5 paulo longiori), 7 sexto paulo breviori, 8 quinto dimidio breviori, 9-10 suboblongo-ovatis, crescentibus, 11 subfusiformi, intus leviter emarginato. Prothorax subovatus et latitudine sua paulo longior, capite vix latior, sulco transverso medio rotundatim angulato, fovea media nulla, foveis lateralibus magnis. Elytra subelongata, basi parum attenuata, humeris notatis, stria dorsali subrecta, ante apicem desinenti. Abdomen elytris brevius, segmento dorsali 1° basi medio carinulis duabus brevibus, approximatis et valde divergentibus, inter eas impresso. Pedes elongati, femoribus intermediis et anticis leviter incrassatis; tibiis omnibus rectis et ad apicem incrassatis. Metasternum convexum. Segmentis ventralibus basalibus abbreviatis et valde convexis, ultimo transversim valde impresso. ♀. Long. 2·10-2·50 mm.

Gayndah, Q.; Clarence River, N.S.W.

This species bears some analogy to *R. insignis*, King, but it is larger, the colouration is very different, and the antennæ are much longer.

I received this insect from Mr. Lea under the name of *atriceps*, Macleay, and it agrees with the description.

RYBAXIS ADUMBRATA, n.sp.

Oblonga, sat convexa, nigro-picea, pedibus rufo-castaneis, elytris rubro-castaneis, basi et sutura plus minusve infuscatis, antennis ferrugineis, articulo ultimo testaceo. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, antrorsum leviter attenuatum, valde trifoveatum, fovea anteriori sulciformi. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1° cylindrico, 2 cylindrico, minori, 3-7 oblongis, (5 paulo longiori, 7 breviori), 8 quadrato, 9 majori, obconico, latitudine sua paulo longiori, 10 magno, trapezoidali, leviter transverso, 11 ovato. Prothorax cordatus, capite multo latior, latitudine et longitudine subæqualis, sulco transverso, medio obtuse angulato, foveis lateralibus magnis, media minuta sed conspicua. Elytra subelongata, ad basin leviter attenuata, humeris notatis, margine apicali utrinque medio rotundato et membranaceo-dilatato, stria dorsali subrecta et ante apicem desinenti. Abdomen magnum, convexum, segmento 1° dorsali magno, carinulis duabus brevibus, divergentibus, tertiam partem disci includentibus et inter eas basi foveolis duabus transversis setosis. Pedes validi elongati, tibiis intermediis, supra, apice leviter emarginatis, posticis apice incrassatis et longe setosis.

♂. Antennarum articulis 10 margine laterali interno compresso et carinato, infra impresso, angulo apicali interno acuto et leviter producto, 11 intus basi tuberculo acuto prædito. Femoribus anticis et intermediis inflatis, tibiis anticis intus medio minute dentatis, ante apicem leviter emarginatis, intermediis leviter arcuatis et apice intus obtuse calcaratis. Metasternum valde et late depressum, utrinque carinatum. Segmentis ventralibus, 3 trituberculato, tuberculo medio laminato et compresso, 6 magno, medio depresso.

♀. Metasternum leviter depressum, utrinque longitudinaliter convexum. Segmentis ventralibus basalibus abbreviatis et convexis, ultimo valde transversim biimpresso. Tibiis anticis intus ante apicem leviter emarginatis. Long. 2·20-2·50 mm.

Clarence River, Tweed River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This fine species resembles somewhat *R. insignis* and *R. atriceps*, but is larger, and its peculiar colouration leads to its identification.

It is worthy of note that in some Australian species of *Rybaxis* the female bears on the last ventral segments impressions which are generally a characteristic of the male, but at the same time the ventral segments are very convex, a character which never occurs in the male. *R. adumbrata*, both sexes of which are known, proves undoubtedly that such impressions belong to the female.

Dr. Sharp (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 496) has been certainly misled by those impressions when he considers that his type of *optata* was a male; it is certainly a female.

Second Group.

This group includes certainly *R. lunatica*, King, and *R. electrica*, King; unfortunately I have not seen any authentic specimen of these species. However, I will give the descriptions of what I consider as being very likely *R. lunatica* and *R. electrica*, which I found in Dr. Schaufuss' collection under those respective names. I will add a new species which forms a transition between the first and second groups.

RYBAXIS QUINQUEFOVEOLATA, n.sp.

Oblonga, subconvexa, minus parallela, plus minusve obscure ferruginea, elytris paulo dilutioribus, sat dense et longe brunneo-pubescentibus. Caput subquadratum, quinquefoveolatum, foveis tribus anticis minoribus et fronte medio declivi. Antennæ validæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3-5 subelongatis et inter se æqualibus, 6 paululum breviori, 7 breviori, 8 latitudine sua tantummodo longiori, 9 paulo majori, obconico, latitudine sua paulo

longiori, 10 multo majori, trapezoidali, vix transverso, 11 magno, ovato, acuminato. Prothorax capite multo et longitudine sua paulo latior, valde cordatus, latitudine maxima ante medium, postice sinuato-angustatus, foveis tribus subæqualibus, sulco transverso obsoleto sed conspicuo. Elytra parum elongata, ad basin attenuata, humeris subrotundatis sed valde notatis, basi quadri-foveata, stria dorsali minus arcuata, ad angulum suturalem procul a margine desinenti. Segmenti primi dorsalis carinulis duabus validis, leviter divergentibus, mediam partem disci attingentibus et tertiam includentibus. Pedes validi.

♂. Antennæ paulo longiores. Metasternum late impressum et fundo sulcatum. Segmento ultimo ventrali minute impresso. Femoribus præsertim anticis et intermediis inflatis; tibiis anticis apice obtuse calcaratis; trochanteribus intermediis basi obtuse et minute dentatis.

♀. Metasternum parum profunde sulcatum. Long. 2·20-2 30 mm. Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is much larger than the following ones: the body is more convex and much less parallel.

RYBAXIS LUNATICA, (?) King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 48, tab. 16, fig. 8b.

Oblonga, depressa, obscure castanea, elytris dilutioribus, antennis pedibusque rufis, sat longe et dense pubescens; prothorace disperse et obsolete, elytris fortius, subrugoso-punctatis. Caput latitudine sua paulo longius et antrorsum vix attenuatum, foveis quatuor validis, inter se magis quam a margine distantibus, fronte medio deflexo. Antennæ mediocres et graciles, articulis 3-6 elongatis, 3 et 5 inter se æqualibus, 4 et 6 paulo brevioribus et inter se æqualibus, 7 præcedenti breviori, 8 quadrato, 9 paulo majori, 10 fere duplo majori, lateribus rotundato, longitudine et latitudine fere æquali, 11 magno ovato. Prothorax cordatus, capite multo latior, lateribus rotundatus, foveis tribus sub-æqualibus, media attamen minus profunda, sulco transverso vix perspicuo. Elytra parum elongata ad basin leviter attenuata, humeris subrotundatis sed notatis, foveis quatuor basalibus, stria

dorsali arcuata ad angulum suturalem, paulo ante apicem, desinenti. Segmento primo dorsali magno, basi triimpresso et fasciculato, impressione media transversa, carinulis duabus leviter divergentibus quartam partem disci includentibus et attingentibus. Metasternum totum profunde sulcatum; segmento ultimo ventrali toto late transversim impresso. Pedes mediocres, femoribus anticis et intermediis leviter inflatis. ♂. Long. 1.80 mm.

New South Wales.

RYBAXIS ELECTRICA, (?) King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 48, tab. 16, fig. 9b.

Oblonga, subdepressa, parallela, castanea vel rufo-castanea, vix perspicue pubescens. Caput latitudine sua longius, antrorsum haud attenuatum, quinquefoveatum. Antennae mediocres, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3-6 subelongatis, 5 paulo longiori, 7 latitudine sua tantummodo longiori, 8 subtransverso, 9 paulo majori, subtransverso, 10 multo majori, trapezoidali, transverso, 11 ovato acuminato, præcedenti haud latiori. Prothorax capite multo et longitudine sua vix latior, valde cordatus, lateribus medio rotundatis, dein ad apicem angustatus, foveis tribus subæqualibus, sulco transverso delicatulo sed conspicuo. Elytra elongata, ad basin leviter attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, basi foveis quatuor, stria dorsali arcuata, ad angulum suturalem, paulo ante apicem, desinenti, margine postico leviter sinuato, interdum minutissime punctulata. Segmento 1° dorsali magno, carinulis duabus longis et valde divergentibus, inter se basi quintam partem disci includentibus. Metasternum totum profunde sulcatum.

♂. Metasternum latius et profundius sulcatum; trochanteribus intermediis basi dente minuto, recurvo et obtuso armatis. Long. 1.30-1.40 mm.

Australia (without locality); Swan River, W.A.; Tasmania.

This species is smaller than the preceding one, the antennae are a little shorter, the pubescence is hardly visible, the prothorax is much more rounded in the middle and more abruptly narrowed

before the base; the carinules of the first dorsal segment are longer and more approximate.

I have two specimens from Swan River which are much darker, with a fine but subrugose punctuation on the elytra. I do not think that they can be considered as a distinct species.

Genus *BRIARA*, Reitter.

Verh. Naturf. Ver. Brünn, xx. p. 90; *Gonatocerus*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. p. 506.

This genus is closely allied to both *Rhybaxis* and *Eupines*, and differs from them in the following points: the body is more elongate and more parallel, the prothorax bears only two lateral foveæ, the median one is wanting, the elytra have a decided dorsal stria, the first dorsal segment is large and bears two approximate and parallel carinules, the mesosternum is strongly carinate between the intermediate coxæ, which are not quite approximate; the first antennal joint is always longer than the second one, more especially in the male in which it is more or less irregular and toothed, in the male sex the forehead and epistoma are more or less produced and armed.

This genus is peculiar to Australia.

The name of *Gonatocerus*, Schfs., being preoccupied, has been changed by Reitter to *Briara*.

There has been some confusion of species by Dr. Schaufuss. What he describes as a new species under the name of *B. communis*, is nothing else but *Bryaxis basalis*, King; and the species considered by Schaufuss as being *B. basalis*, King, is a different one altogether, which I name *capitata*. So that the synonymy is as follows:—

B. basalis, King = *communis*, Schfs.

B. capitata, Raffr. = *basalis*†, Schfs., nec King.

BRIARA BASALIS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1865, p. 172; *B. communis*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. p. 506.

(Plate x., fig. 34.)

Oblongus, sat crassus, totus ferrugineus, pedibus antennisque rufis. Caput magnum, transversum, antrorsum leviter attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis et in fronte duabus multo minoribus et subapproximatis, fronte valde retuso. Antennarum articulis 2 subovato, 3 et 5 latitudine sua duplo, 4, 6, 7 tantummodo paulo longioribus, 8 subgloboso, 9-10 multo majoribus et crescentibus, globosis, 11 ovato, acuminato. Prothorax cordatus, capite paulo angustior, foveis lateralibus validis. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris subrotundatis sed notatis, stria dorsali subrecta fere integra. Segmenti primi abdominis dorsalis carinulis duabus parallelis, parum distantibus et brevibus. Metasternum convexum; segmento ventrali 2° (primo conspicuo) subtiliter et longitudinaliter fere toto carinato. Pedes validi elongati, tibiis leviter ad apicem incrassatis

♂. Fronte transversim producto, epistomate medio minute tuberculato et trifasciculato. Antennarum articulis 1° valde elongato, quatuor sequentibus simul sumptis longitudine fere æquali, leviter sinuato et angulo apicali interno leviter producto, clava majori. Metasternum apice profunde impressum; trochanteribus intermediis medio minute et obtuse tuberculatis.

♀. Fronte mutico, simpliciter retuso; antennarum articulo 1° parum elongato, duobus sequentibus simul sumptis haud longiori, subcylindrico, æquali; metasternum vix apice impressum. Long. 1.30-1.60 mm.

Clyde River and Clarence River, N.S.W.

BRIARA FRONTALIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 31.)

Subelongata, et subparallela, ferruginea, antennis pedibusque rufis. Caput leviter transversum et antrorsum attenuatum, retusum, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis, fronte utrinque juxta latera foveola punctiformi. Antennæ validæ sicut in specie præcedenti, articulis nono attamen minori, isto et decimo leviter

transversis. Prothorax latitudine sua longior, capite paulo latior, antice posticeque constrictus, lateribus medium versus rotundatus. Elytra latitudine sua multo longiora, lateribus vix rotundata, humeris obliquis, parum notatis, stria dorsali sub-integra, leviter sinuata, carinulis abdominalibus parallelis, parum elongatis et quartam partem disci includentibus. Segmenti primi ventralis carinula paulo breviori. Pedes validi, elongati, tibiis apicem versus incrassatis.

♂. Fronte quadratim valde producto, isto processu medio impresso et summo sericeo, epistomate utrinque obtuse et medio acute producto; antennarum articulis 1° tribus sequentibus simul sumptis longitudine fere æquali, crasso, subcylindrico, insuper leviter sinuato et intus apicem versus sulcato, clava majori; metasternum fere totum valde impressum; trochanteribus intermediis medio obtuse angulatis.

♀. Fronte simplici, retuso, antennarum articulo 1° secundo vix duplo longiori; metasternum subconvexum apice leviter transversim impressum. Long. 1·4-1·60 mm.

Windsor and Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species differs from *B. basalis* by the more elongate and more parallel body; the processus of the head is different, the first joint of the antennæ is shorter and thicker.

BRIARA TERTIA, Schaufuss.

Tijds. voor Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 279.

This species, of which the unique type of Dr. Schaufuss only is known, much resembles *B. frontalis*, but the cephalic foveæ are quite different: there are four of them, all situated in front of the eyes and all of similar size, but the two anterior ones are rather near each other and the posterior ones very distant; the median process of the epistoma is much more prominent and carinate, but the lateral ones are wanting; the first joint of the antennæ is very much the same as in *B. basalis*, but the antennæ are altogether shorter and thicker, with the 9th and 10th joints decidedly transverse and even somewhat produced externally, whilst the 11th is hardly as broad as the 10th, and rather elongate;

the metasternum is convex, and bears at the apex a moderate ovate impression, the margins of which are somewhat carinate. Long. 1.60 mm.

Rockhampton, Q.

BRIARA CAPITATA.

B. basalis, Schfs., † nec King; Tijds. voor Ent. xxix, p. 281.

(Plate x., fig. 35.)

Subovata, crassa, ferruginea, antennis pedibusque rubro-rufis. Caput in utroque sexu variabile. Antennae breves, crassae, articulis 2° ovato, 3 et 5 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 4, 6 et 7 fere quadratis, 8 subtransverso, 9-10 valde crescentibus, transversis, 11 breviter ovato. Prothorax capite latior et latitudine sua vix longior, lateribus rotundatus, antice posticeque valde angustatus. Elytra latitudine sua paulo longiora, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris subrotundatis sed notatis, stria dorsali subintegra et subrecta. Carinulis abdominis parallelis et brevibus, parum distantibus. Segmento 2° ventrali (1° conspicuo) fere toto carinato. Pedes validi, elongati, tibiis apicem versus leviter incrassatis.

♂. Caput vix transversum, antrorsum attenuatum, longitudinaliter gibbosulum, fronte subrotundato, retuso, infra subquadratum productum, utrinque ante oculos foveis duabus maximis, oblongis; antennarum articulis 1° valido, intus leviter bisinuato, infra impresso; metasternum convexum, apice impressum; tibiis anticis ad medium magis incrassatis.

♀. Caput magis transversum et antice minus attenuatum, fronte retuso, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis sed parum profundis et antice foveolis duabus minutis inter se parum distantibus; antennarum articulo 1° simplici, secundo vix duplo longiori; metasternum apice vix impressum. Long. 1.40 mm.

Clyde River (type, Schaufuss); Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is smaller, and especially shorter and broader than the preceding ones.

BRIARA DOMINORUM, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1865, p. 173; *breviuscula*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 503.

Sat crassa, prothorace et elytris obscure castaneis, capite abdomineque piceis, pedibus et antennis (articulis ultimis obscure castaneis exceptis) pallide rufis, sat dense breviter griseo-pubescens. Caput subtransversum, antrorsum attenuatum, lateribus obliquis, fronte truncato, insuper minute transversim biimpresso et inter oculos foveis duabus magnis. Antennæ parum elongatæ, articulis 1° valido, subcylindrico, 2° paulo breviori, ovato, ambobus majoribus, 3 leviter obconico, 4, 5, 6 ovatis, 5 paulo majori et præsertim crassiori, 7 quadrato, 8 leviter transverso, 9 paulo majori, leviter transverso, 11 ovato, basi truncato. Prothorax subconvexus, capite latior, latitudine et longitudine subæqualis, antice plus et postice paulo minus attenuatus, basi recta, truncata, lateribus medio valde rotundatis, foveis lateralibus mediocribus. Elytra latitudine sua paulo longiora, subconvexa, lateribus vix rotundata, humeris rotundatis, basi foveis duabus, striis suturali integra, dorsali ante apicem attenuata et leviter bisinuata. Segmenti primi dorsalis carinulis duabus brevissimis et approximatis. Metasternum parum convexum, simplex; segmento 2 ventrali (1° conspicuo) disperse punctulato et fere toto longitudinaliter carinato; tibiis leviter incrassatis, posticis apice leviter incurvis. ♀. Long. 1.10 mm.

This species is much shorter than the preceding ones.

The type of Dr Schaufuss, from which the above description is made, is a ♀, but I have no doubt that it belongs to the genus *Briara*, and it corresponds very well to the description of *B. dominorum*, King.

Genus ANARMOXYS, nov.gen.

Crassa; caput quadratum, simplex. Palporum articulis ultimo ovato, acuminato. Antennarum articulo 1° simplici et secundo breviori, clava triarticulata. Prothorax utrinque tantummodo foveatus. In elytris striis suturali et dorsali validis. Abdominis

segmento 1^o dorsali brevi, carinulis vix conspicuis, valde distantibus. Mesosternum haud carinatum, coxis intermediis approximatis.

This new genus is intermediate between *Briara* and *Eupines*, but is more closely allied to the latter, from which it differs by the strong sutural and dorsal striae of the elytra; the first joint of the antennae in both sexes is normal and shorter than the second one. The sexual characters of the abdomen resemble much those of *Eupines*. It includes only one species.

ANARMOXYS SIMPLICIFRONS, n.sp.

Convexa, nitidissima et laevis, rufo-ferruginea, capite, abdomine et elytrorum sutura leviter infuscatis, pedibus dilute rufescentibus, setis aliquot dispersis. Caput quadratum, deplanatum, fronte retuso, insuper transversim sulcato, isto sulco medio profundiori, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis, magis inter se quam ab oculis distantibus. Antennae elongatae, graciles, articulis 1^o brevi, 2 paulo majori, ovato, 3 subelongato, obconico, 4 paulo breviori, subcylindrico, 5 cylindrico et multo longiori, 6 quarto simili, 7 praecedenti paulo longiori sed quarto breviori, 8 quadrato, 9 paulo majori obconico, 10 majori, trapezoidali, longitudine et latitudine aequali, 11 oblongo-ovato. Prothorax subcordatus, simplex, foveis lateralibus minutis et in latere ipso sitis. Elytra magna, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris obliquis et callosis, basi bifoveata, stria dorsali fere integra et subrecta. Segmento primo dorsali transverso, carinulis duabus minutissimis, magis inter se quam a margine distantibus. Metasternum late sulcatum. Pedes validi, elongati.

♂. Antennae magis elongatae; metasternum latius et profundius sulcatum, utrinque obtuse carinatum; segmentis ventralibus 2^o (1^o conspicuo) ad apicem medio lamina transversa, subquadrata, longissime fasciculata et recta praedito, ultimo minute impresso; femoribus praesertim anticis magis incrassatis.

♀. Antennae breviores, articulis intermediis brevioribus, 9 et 10 leviter transversis, 11 paulo breviori. Long. 1.30 mm.

Tamworth and Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus EUPINODA, nov.gen.

Oblonga, plus minusvè antrorsum attenuata. Elytra abdomine tantummodo paulo longiora, foveis et stria dorsali deficientibus. Prothorax absque foveis et sulcis. Abdomen lateribus late marginatum. Mesosternum haud carinatum; coxis intermediis subapproximatis.

This new genus resembles much *Eupines*, the prothorax and elytra being destitute of foveæ and dorsal stria, but the body is much more elongate, the elytra compared with the abdomen much shorter, and the lateral margin of the abdomen is much thicker; the intermediate coxæ are nearly contiguous.

EUPINODA LEANA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 15.)

Oblonga, antrorsum attenuata, plus minusve obscure castanea, elytris interdum rubro-castaneis, antennis pedibusque rufis, parce setosa. Caput latitudine sua longius, lateribus subrectis, angulis posticis obtusis, leviter convexum et simplex, utrinque super antennarum insertionem leviter impressum. Antennæ validæ, elongatæ, articulis 1^o multo majori, subcylindrico, 2 sequentibus paulo majori, subcylindrico, cæterum in utroque sexu variabiles. Prothorax oblongo-cordatus, convexus. Elytra sat elongata, basi valde attenuata, lateribus obliquis, postice fere dimidio latiora, disco leviter deplanata, humeris notatis. Abdomen sat elongatum et latius marginatum. Pedes validi, sat elongati, tibiis subrectis ad apicem incrassatis.

♂. Antennarum 3 obconico, 4 subobconico, breviori, 5 maximo, tribus præcedentibus simul sumptis longitudine subæquali, leviter pyriformi, infra lateraliter minute tuberculato, 6 et 7 subquadratis, 8 leviter transverso, 9 latiori, transverso, 10 magno, latitudine sua dimidio longiori, intus convexo et extus subrecto, angulo apicali interno leviter producto et acuto, 11 præcedenti longiori sed paulo angustiori, irregulariter ovali, angulo basali

externo producto et acuto. Metasternum late concavum et fundo longitudinaliter carinatum.

♀. Antennarum 3 obconico, 4 subcylindrico, fere dimidio breviori, 5 cylindrico, duobus præcedentibus simul sumptis paulo longiori, 6 subcylindrico, latitudine sua paululum longiori, 7, 8 subquadratis, 9 paulo majori, obconico, latitudine sua vix longiori, 10 multo majori, obconico, præcedenti duplo longiori, 11 majori, ovato. Long. 1.60 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W.

The facies of this insect is singular owing to the shape of the body, being much narrowed in front, and the elytra having oblique sides.

I received this insect from Mr. Lea under the name of *Tychus nigricollis*, King, which is a totally different insect, and belongs to the genus *Eupines*. The figure of the antennæ of *nigricollis* given by the Rev. R. L. King is quite sufficient to make certain the identity of this species.

I have much pleasure in naming this fine insect after Mr. Arthur M. Lea, who discovered it.

EUPINODA AMPLIPES, n.sp.

E. diversicolor (♀)[‡], Schfs., Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 499.

(Plate x., figs. 12-13.)

Suboblonga, nitida, levis, rubro-castanea, capite, abdomine et antennis (articulis duobus ultimis testaceis exceptis) plus minusve infuscatis, setis aliquot longis dispersis. Caput latitudine sua longius, haud antice attenuatum nec impressum. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, subcylindricis, 3 obconico, 4 paulo breviori, 5 duobus præcedentibus simul sumptis paulo longiori, subcylindrico, 6 obconico, tertio longiori, 7 præcedenti longiori, 8 quadrato, 9 majori, obovato, 10 majori, trapezoidali, latitudine æquilongo, 11 ovato. Prothorax cordatus, convexus, capite multo latior et lateribus valde rotundatus. Elytra elongata, basi parum attenuata, lateribus vix rotundata. Pedes validi, femoribus crassis.

♂. Antennæ magis elongatæ. Metasternum late impressum, utrinque supra coxas posticas longitudinaliter carinatum et fasciculatum; pedium anticorum trochanteribus apice valde dentatis, femoribus supra inflatis, tibiis intus medio incrassatis et maxime dentatis, tibiis posticis ad apicem intus gradatim ampliatis et compressis, ante apicem emarginatis et valde ciliatis.

♀ Antennæ similes sed articulis omnibus brevioribus, 8, 9, 10 leviter transversis. Metasternum longitudinaliter sulcatum. Long. 1.60-1.80 mm.

King George's Sound, W.A.

This species is more regularly oblong and less attenuate in front than the preceding one.

I found in Dr. Schaufuss' collection four insects recorded under the name of *diversicolor*, one of them being labelled ♀ var. Two of those four insects answer very well to the description of *Bryaxis diversicolor*, Schfs. (♂). I consider them as being the true *diversicolor*, Schfs. (♂), and they come in the genus *Eupines*. The two other ones have been considered as the ♀ of *B. diversicolor* and described as such by Dr. Schaufuss, but they are really very distinct; one of them, considered the typical ♀, is a ♂ and the one labelled ♀ var., is really the ♀ of the preceding ♂.

They are very distinct from *diversicolor*, so much so that they do not come in the same genus, and the specimens considered by Dr. Schaufuss as *diversicolor* ♀ and ♀ var., form the new species which I have described above under the name of *Eupinoda amplipes*, the first one being the ♂ and the second one the ♀.

EUPINODA DIVERSICORNIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 10.)

Ovata, crassa. rubro-castanea, capite et antennarum articulis 9 nigro-piceo, 10 infuscato, 11 rufo, pedibus rufis, sat longe sed rare pubescens. Caput quadratum, inter oculos foveis duabus et in fronte foveolis duabus minoribus subapproximatis. Antennæ validæ et crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, subcylindricis, 3 obconico, subelongato, 4 quadrato, 5 cylindrico, paulo crassiori

et latitudine sua duplo longiori, 6, 7 quadratis, 8 transverso, 9 magno, subquadrato, angulo interno apicali valde producto et appendiculato, 10 minori transverso, intus infra obliquo et appendiculato, 11 ovato, basi truncato. Prothorax breviter cordatus, longitudine sua fere latior. Elytra mediocriter elongata, basi leviter attenuata, lateribus parum rotundata. Metasternum postice longitudinaliter valde impressum et utrinque tuberculo fasciculato. Segmentis ventralibus 2^o (primo conspicuo) fere toto longitudinaliter delicatule carinato et postice tuberculis duobus transversis et fasciculatis, ultimo transversim impresso. Femoribus crassis, anticis inflatis; trochanteribus anticis basi minute dentatis; tibiis posticis ad apicem gradatim ampliatis, compressis, intus dense breviter ciliatis, ante apicem calcaratis et dense ciliatis. ♂. Long. 1.70 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is stouter than *E. amplipes*.

Genus EUPINES, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1866, p. 310; *Patranus*, Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1890, p. 118; *Brabacys*, Raffray, *ibid.* p. 119.

In the Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1896, pp. 256 and 258, I have pointed out that the genera *Patranus*, Raffr., *Brabacys*, Raffr., and *Abryvis*, Raffr., are synonymous with *Eupines*, King.

Since that time, I have accurately examined each species of those genera in my possession, and I have come to the conclusion that *Patranus* and *Brabacys* are certainly synonyms of *Eupines*, but that *Abryvis* is really distinct. This opinion is based on characters of the mesosternum which I had not observed previously, and which I will explain further on.

As to the characters of the under part of the head which I had used to establish those different genera, they have no value, being exceedingly variable. Sometimes there are three carinæ, a median and two lateral ones, more or less sinuate, so that the under part of the head appears to be concave, but while the median carina is constant, the edges of the head, which are very sharp in the

extreme types, become more or less rounded, and the under part of the head is convex. Between those two extreme forms every degree of transition is to be found.

The mesosternum is composed of two parts, an anterior one more or less declivous, for the resting of the anterior coxæ, and the posterior one which is flat and more or less produced between the intermediate coxæ.

In *Eupines*, *Patranus* and *Brabaxys*, the anterior part of the mesosternum is simply declivous, the edges are more or less sharpened but never carinate; in *Abryxis* as well as in some other American genera, closely allied, this anterior part of the mesosternum is not only declivous but more or less strongly concave and carinate all round. This character, together with the relative length of the elytra, induces me to look on *Abryxis* as a really distinct genus.

In *Eupines* and its synonymous forms, the posterior part of the mesosternum varies to a certain extent. In the extreme type, it is absolutely flat and broadly produced between the intermediate coxæ, which are distant from each other.

In other types the posterior part is still flat, but not so broad between the intermediate coxæ, which are but a little distant from each other; in others this posterior part of the mesosternum bears a more or less pronounced carina, which is always broad and flattened, and extends more or less between the intermediate coxæ. Between these three extreme types every degree of transition is to be found, so that the characters of the posterior parts of the mesosternum prove to be of no more generic value than those of the underpart of the head.

The only permanent characters of *Eupines* are the following:—

Corpus plus minusve globosum vel ovatum, læve. Antennæ variabiles, clava pluriarticulata. Prothorax absque foveis et sulcis. Elytra abdomine longiora, plus minusve ovata, striis dorsali deficienti et suturali interdum obsoleta. Abdominis segmentis primis dorsalibus inter se subæqualibus, margine laterali plus minusve angustata. Mesosterni parte anteriori declivi

tantummodo deplanata, nec concava, nec circa carinata, parte posteriori variabili, simplici vel obtuse carinata, semper inter coxas intermedias distantes plus minusve late producta. Caput infra uni- vel tricarinatum.

It may be, however, very convenient to use the characters of the under part of the head and of the posterior part of the mesosternum to divide the genus *Eupines* into different groups.

The species which are known to me and described or mentioned further on may be distributed as follows:—

Head with three carinae; mesosternum broad and flat.

E. picta, fuscicornis, aurora, polita, tuberosa, bicolor, nodicornis, transversa, pallipes.

Head with three carinae; mesosternum narrow and flat.

E. biclavata.

Head with three carinae; mesosternum carinate.

E. nigriceps.

Head with one carina; mesosternum broad and flat.

E. melanocephala, soror, nigricollis.

Head with one carina; mesosternum narrow and flat.

E. megalcephala, longicornis, capitata, diversicolor.

Head with one carina; mesosternum carinate.

E. pumilio, spretta, dubia, pectoralis, liliputana, concolor, triangulata, nodosa, sternalis, compressinoda, levifrons, Elizabethæ, globulifer.

EUPINES PICTA, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 497; var. *frontalis*, Schfs., *loc. cit.*, p. 497; var. *verticalis*, Schfs., *l.c.*, p. 498; var. *ebenifer*, Schfs., *l.c.*, p. 498; var. *Ethiops*, Schfs., *l.c.*, p. 498; *laviceps*, Schfs., *l.c.*, p. 503.

This species is rather elongate, generally unicolorous, but sometimes the head or the last joints of the antennæ are darker. On the head are four foveæ exceedingly variable, two very small ones on the anterior part, on each side of the forehead, and two larger ones between the eyes. They are mere varieties to which Dr Schaufuss thought fit to give names, but which have no specific value.

The antennæ are the same in both sexes, rather stout with the intermediate joints moniliform, 9 a little stronger, 10 large,

trapezoid and transverse, 11 ovoid. The sexual characters are very important: in the ♂, all the femora, more especially the anterior ones, are thicker; the metasternum is broadly concave and nearly carinate all round; the 2nd ventral segment bears, in the middle, two small brushes of hairs, short, very compressed, broad, and bending forwards; between those brushes the surface of the segment is a little depressed; in the ♀ the metasternum is convex with a more or less prominent sulcus.

E. luviceps, Schfs., the unique type of which is fortunately a ♂, does not differ except by the cephalic foveæ, which are not so deep.

This species seems abundant in Australia and Tasmania. The type of *luviceps*, Schfs., is labelled East Creek.

EUPINES FUSCICORNIS, n.sp.

Ovata, testacea vel rufo-testacea, pedibus pallidioribus, capite antennisque apice plus minusve infuscatis, nitida, levis, glabra, interdum in elytris juxta suturam punctis duobus piliferis. Caput quadratum, in fronte et inter oculos foveis quatuor obsoletis. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3-7 suboblongis, 5 paulo majori, 8 quadrato, 9 paulo majori, quadrato, 10 multo majori, subgloboso, leviter transverso, 11 magno ovato, tribus ultimis piceis. Prothorax longitudine sua paulo latior, antice posticeque attenuatus. Elytra parum elongata, humeris quadratis, notatis.

♂. Trochanteribus anticis rotundato-dilatatis; metasternum medio concavum et utrinque minute tuberculatum; segmento 2 ventrali medio tuberculis duobus oblongis et fasciculatis prædito, ultimo infuscato, basi transversim impresso, apice sinuato.

♀. Metasternum convexum; segmento ventrali ultimo testaceo. Long. 1·10-1·30 mm.

This species is much lighter in colour than *E. picta*, with the head and the three last joints of the antennæ infuscate.

Clarence River and Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES AURORA, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 496; *affinis*, Schfs., *loc. cit.*, p. 501.

This species is very closely allied to *E. picta*. The antennæ, however, are much more slender, with the 10th joint much smaller, this makes the 11th appear proportionally larger.

The sexual characters are quite different; the metasternum is longitudinally depressed; the 2nd ventral segment is provided in the middle, on the posterior margin, with a compressed tubercle bending forwards, the last ventral segment shows a large fovea with two long setæ, and at the base a small, more or less elongate tubercle; the anterior tibiæ are thickened and toothed in the middle, and the femora much thickened.

E. affinis, Schfs., is entirely identical. I received it from Mr. Lea under the name of *clavatula*, King, but I do not think the identification to be correct. According to King's description *E. clavatula* has the 9th joint of the antennæ elongate; in *E. aurora* this 9th joint is hardly longer than broad.

Australia; Tasmania.

Mr. Lea has sent me recently a specimen which he considers, after comparison with the type of King, as the true *E. polita*, King. This makes the question rather complicated. Mr. Lea's insect is entirely rufous, while, according to King's description, *E. polita* is piceous. Mr. Lea's supposed co-type of *E. polita*, King, is absolutely identical with *aurora*, Schfs., and bears the same sexual characters, which is most important for the identification of these minute insects. If the type of King should bear the same sexual characters we should have to admit that the description of King, as far as the colour is concerned, is erroneous. *E. aurora*, Schfs., = *affinis*, Schfs., would be synonymous with *polita*, King, and the following species, which I consider as being the true *E. polita*, King, would be a new species.

I suppose that Mr. Lea has been misled by the anterior legs, which are similar in both species—*aurora*, Schfs., and *polita*, King,—the tibiæ being slightly toothed in the middle and the femora much thickened.

EUPINES POLITA, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 49.

The description of the Rev. R. L. King makes the identification of this species nearly a certainty.

It resembles very much *E. picta* and *aurora*, but the body is of a darker colour, with the legs pale testaceous; the antennæ are similar to those of *E. picta*, but a little longer and more slender, and the club is not so strong.

♂. The anterior tibiæ are thickened and obtusely toothed inside at the middle, the anterior femora are thicker; the 2nd ventral segment bears in the middle of the posterior margin a transverse carinula bent forwards and shortly ciliate, the last segment has a deep and slightly semicircular excavation.

This species having the anterior tibiæ similar to those of *E. aurora*, differs from this last one by the colour, much darker (piceous in *polita*, King, rufous in *aurora*, Schfs.), and the sexual characters of the abdomen.

Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES TUBEROSA, n.sp.

Ovata, ferruginea, capite antennisque apice infuscatis, pedibus antennisque basi testaceis, nitida, glabra, lævis, in elytris punctis duobus vel tribus piliferis. Caput quadratum, angulis anticis externis oblique truncatis, fronte utrinque oblique impresso, inter oculos punctis duobus. Antennæ medioeres, articulis duobus primis majoribus, ovalibus, 3-7 oblongis, 5 paulo longiori, 8 subquadrato, 9 paulo majori, breviter ovato, 10 majori, trapezoidali, 11 ovato, tribus ultimis piceis. Prothorax cordatus. Elytra ovata, humeris attenuatis sed leviter notatis.

♂. Metasternum late longitudinaliter impressum, utrinque obsolete tuberculatum, segmentis ventralibus 2° prope marginem posticam lamina magna, quadrata, antrorsum declinata prædito, ultimo picco, deplanato et apice recte truncato.

♀. Metasternum totum sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2° basi rugoso-punctato, ultimo testaceo. Long. 1.20-1.40 mm.

Tweed River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species resembles the preceding one, but the antennæ are somewhat more slender and the sexual characters are different.

EUPINES BICOLOR, n sp.

Ovata, picea, elytris rubrescentibus, pedibus et antennis testaceis, istarum articulo ultimo infuscato, nitida, glabra, lævis. Caput subquadratum et subconvexum, in fronte, ad angulum externum, puncto minuto, inter oculos punctis duobus inter se magis quam ab oculis distantibus. Antennæ mediocres, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3-7 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 5 paulo longiori, 8 quadrato, 9 vix majori, leviter transverso, 10 multo majori, transverso, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax leviter ovatus. Elytra subovata, basi attenuata, humeris fere nullis. Metasternum rufescens, late profundeque sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2° prope marginem posticam lamella minuta, apice rotundata et antrorsum declinata prædito, ultimo transversim et arcuatim profunde impresso. ♂. Long. 1.10 mm.

Clarence River and Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

I have received this species from Mr. Lea under the name of *Bryaxis dominorum*, King, but this last species belongs to the genus *Briara*.

E. bicolor resembles *E. polita*, but the colour is darker and the lamella of the second ventral segment is smaller, not wider than long and rounded at the tip.

EUPINES NODICORNIS, n.sp.

Ovata, sat crassa, rubro-castanea, capite nigro-piceo, antennis pedibusque testaceis, disperse et longe pilosa. Caput subquadratum, latitudine sua paulo longius, inter oculos foveolis duabus. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 3-4 breviter ovatis, longitudine et latitudine subæqualibus, 5 multo majori, ovato, 6-8 moniliformibus, leviter transversis, 9-10 valde transversis, isto intus leviter producto, ultimo breviter ovato et crassiori. Prothorax subcordatus. Elytra breviter ovata, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris notatis. Metasternum late sulcatum, utrinque pone medium

tuberculo minuto, acuto; segmentis ventralibus 2° medio tuberculo minuto, rotundato et penicillato prædito, ultimo testaceo et medio impresso. Femoribus anticis et intermediis crassioribus, trochanteribus anticis basi spina tenui subrecta. ♂. Long. 1.20 mm.

New South Wales (without locality).

This species will be at once distinguished amongst the allied species of the same group by the shape of the antennæ in the ♂, which is the only sex known.

EUPINES TRANSVERSA, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1866, p. 311.

It is with some doubt that I identify with *transversa*, King, a ♀ specimen which I received from Mr. Lea, under this name: the 10th joint of the antennæ is really transverse, being a little dilated forward, the general form is less convex, the elytra less attenuate at the base with the shoulders a little marked; the metasternum has a trace of a longitudinal groove and the second ventral segment is entirely simple. The colour is piceous-black with the elytra reddish, the antennæ ferrugineous, short, and the legs rufous.

Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES PALLIPES, n.sp.

Oblonga, minus convexa, ferruginea, breviter et sparse albo-pubescentis, pedibus testaceis. Caput quadrato-elongatum, quadri-foveatum, foveis inter oculos majoribus. Antennæ validæ, articulis duobus primis paulo majoribus, ovatis, 3 obconico, 4 subquadrato, 5 ovato, 6-7 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 8 minori, quadrato, 9 paulo majori, transverso, 10 præcedenti duplo majori, subquadrato, 11 ovali, præcedenti paulo angustiori. Prothorax cordatus. Elytra subelongata, parum convexa, basi leviter attenuata, humeris quadratis et subnodosis. Abdomen sat elongatum. Metasternum breviter et obsolete sulcatum. Abdomen infra simplex, segmentis ultimis testaceis. ♀. Long. 1.60 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Of this species the ♀ only is known; it is much differentiated by the more elongate and less convex body and by the 10th joint of the antennæ, which is broader than the 11th.

EUPINES BICLAVATA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 16.)

Obovata, rufo-testacea, brevissime pubescens. Caput subquadratum et subconvexum, angulis anticis leviter rotundatis, inter oculos punctis duobus et in fronte duobus alteris vix perspicuis. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis magnis, 3-4 quadratis, 5 magno, globoso, infra tuberculo minutissimo prædito, 6-8 moniliformibus, leviter transversis, 9 valde transverso, 10 magno, leviter transverso, intus latiori, angulo interno apicali appendice lamellato minuto prædito, 11 præcedenti fere angustiori, breviter ovato, basi truncato. Prothorax cordatus. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, basi paululum attenuata, lateribus vix rotundata, humeris subnodosis. Metasternum postice late longitudinaliter impressum. Segmentis ventralibus 2^o basi strigoso et medio carinula longitudinali vix perspicua, ultimo obsolete impresso. Pedes breves, femoribus crassis. ♂. Long. 1.20 mm.

Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr A. M. Lea).

This species much resembles *nodicornis*, but the colour is different and the antennæ are still shorter and stouter.

EUPINES NIGRICEPS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 11.)

Ovalis, rufo-castanea, capite et antennarum articulis tribus ultimis nigro-piceis, pedibus rufis, setis aliquot dispersis. Caput quadratum, angulis anticis truncatis et foveatis, fronte medio obsolete impresso, inter oculos foveolis duabus minutis. Antennæ crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3 obconico, 4 quadrato, 5 multo majori, elongato-ovato, 6-7 quadratis, 8 fere transverso, 9 majori, transverso, intus producto, 10 maximo, leviter transverso,

apice nonnihil obliquo, 11 breviter ovato. Prothorax cordatus, latitudine sua paulo longior. Elytra magna, basi attenuata, et lateribus rotundata, humeris parum notatis. Metasternum postice delicatule sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2° medio et ultimo fere toto transversim impressis. Pedes sat elongati et graciles. ♂. Long. 1·20 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species will be known at once by the colouration and the size of the last joints of the antennæ.

EUPINES MELANOCEPHALA, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 494.

This species resembles much *E. picta*, Schfs., but belongs to another group. The sexual characters are different: in ♂ the metasternum is broadly concave, and at the top of this concavity is a small oblong tubercle; the 2nd ventral segment bears—not in the middle of the segment as in *picta*, but on the very edge of the posterior margin—two small brushes compressed and bent forward; the last segment has a small transverse depression.

Tasmania.

I know only the type example of Dr. Schaufuss.

EUPINES SOROR, n.sp.

Ovata, rufa, antennis pedibusque testaceis, capite piceo, nitida, lævis, setis aliquot dispersis. Caput quadratum, in fronte foveis duabus transversis et approximatis, inter oculos foveis duabus inter se maxime distantibus. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, ovatis, 3-4 latitudine sua vix longioribus, 5 cylindrico, paulo longiori, 6-7 quadratis, 8 transverso, 9 paulo majori, transverso, 10 multo majori, transverso, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax cordatus, lateribus rotundatus. Elytra parum elongata, lateribus subrotundata, humeris vix notatis. Metasternum profunde sulcatum. ♀. Long. 1·50 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W.

This species (♂ unknown) was sent to me by Mr. Lea under the name of *æquata*, King, but this identification seems very

improbable. According to King's description *æquata* is "picea," while *soror* is "rufa." *E. soror* has short and thick antennæ.

EUPINES NIGRICOLLIS, King.

Tychnus nigricollis, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1864, p. 103.

Ovata, sat crassa, rubro-castanea, elytris dilutioribus, capite nigro-piceo, prothorace infuscato, brevissime et parce pubescens. Caput subquadratum, leviter convexum, antice leviter rotundatum, inter oculos punctis duobus. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 1° brevi, 2° ovato, 3 brevissime obconico, 4 moniliformi, subtransverso, 5 maximo, ovato, lateraliter dente truncato prædito, 6-8 moniliformibus, subtransversis, 9 latiori, transverso, 10 maximo, irregulariter trapezoidali, angulo apicali externo appendiculato, margine superna interna emarginata et appendiculata, 11 fere globoso, apice attamen leviter acuminato, angulo basali interno infra dentato, latere interno supra late foveato. Prothorax cordatus, latitudine sua longior. Elytra latitudine sua paulo longiora, basi leviter attenuata, lateribus rotundata, humeris notatis. Metasternum convexum, postice declive, depressum et medio sulcatum. Segmentis ventralibus 2° basi vix perspicue carinato, ultimo magno, toto transversim impresso. Pedes sat elongati, tibiis gracilibus, apice parum incrassatis. ♂. Long. 1.80 mm.

Melbourne, Vic.

By the shape of the antennæ this species bears much analogy to *nodicornis* and *biclavata*

EUPINES MEGACEPHALA, n.sp.

Ovata, convexa, ferruginea, antennis (apice excepto brunneo) pedibusque pallide testaceis, nitida, glabra. Caput magnum, quadrato-transversum, angulis omnibus rotundatis, utrinque in fronte oblique plicatum et sulcatum, inter oculos foveis duabus obsolete et minutis. Antennæ breves crassæ, articulis 1 et 2 paulo majoribus, ovatis, 3 suboblongo et obconico, 4-8 monilibus,

9 paulo majori, transverso, 10 majori, transverso, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax breviter cordatus, lateribus rotundatis. Elytra convexa, lateribus rotundata. Metasternum simplex, subconvexum, segmento 2° ventrali punctato. ♀. Long. 1·10 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

I have not seen the ♂ of this species, which will be very easily distinguished by the size of the head and the last joint of the antennæ, which is abruptly larger, the club appearing as being formed by one joint only.

EUPINES CAPITATA, King.

Trans. Ent. N.S.W. i. 1866, p. 311.

I have two specimens answering pretty well to King's description, more especially on account of the marked transverse line of the frontal part, above the insertion of the antennæ which are themselves short and thick, the joints 4-9 being transversely moniliform, 9 not larger than the preceding, whilst 10 is much larger, transverse, 11 truncate at base and briefly ovate; the elytra are rather elongate, attenuate at base, with the sides rounded and the shoulders prominent and carinate; the scattered punctuation is hardly visible, but still it exists; the metasternum and base of the second ventral segment (first visible) are finely and rugosely punctate; the tibiæ are thickened from the middle part to the apex. The ♂ is not known, and in the ♀ the metasternum is hardly impressed longitudinally.

It is very different from *megacephala* by the smaller head and the thicker antennæ.

Mr. A. Lea sent me a specimen from Windsor, and I have found another in Schaufuss' collection under the unpublished name of *similis*.

EUPINES LONGICORNIS, n.sp.

Oblonga, rufo-castanea, antennarum articulis 1-2 rufis, ultimo testaceo, cæteris piceis, pedibus rufis, sat longe sed parce setosa. Caput magnum, latitudine sua longius, lateribus rectis, angulis

anticis obtusis et emarginatis, inter oculos punctis duobus minutis et fronte medio leviter deplanato. Antennæ elongatæ, graciles, articulis 1° elongato, cylindrico, 2° paulo minori, 3 oblongo, obconico, 4 paulo breviori, obconico, 5 præcedenti plus dimidio longiori, 6 quarto æquali, 7 paulo longiori, tertio æquali, 8 subquadrato, 9 paulo majori, latitudine sua paulo longiori, 10 multo majori, trapezoidali, longitudine latitudineque subæquali, 11 mediocri, ovato, basi truncato. Prothorax antice plus et postice minus attenuatus, latitudine maxima media. Elytra sat elongata, lateribus vix rotundata et basi parum attenata, humeris notatis. Metasternum leviter sulcatum. Pedes mediocres, tibiis subrectis et ad apicem leviter incrassatis. ♀. Long. 1.40 mm.

Swan River, W. A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is very different from the two preceding ones, being more elongate and with slender antennæ. The unique specimen is unfortunately a ♀. I think that, according to the size of the 5th joint in the ♀, the same joint in the ♂ must be much larger.

EUPINES DIVERSICOLOR, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 498.

(Plate x., fig. 9.)

Suboblonga, nitida, levis, prothorace et elytris rubro-castaneis, capite et abdomine infuscatis, antennis castaneis, pedibus testaceis, setis aliquot longis, dispersis. Caput quadratum et deplanatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, in fronte transversim impressum et medio punctis duobus approximatis. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 1° subcylindrico, 2 ovato, 3-4 subobconicis 4° paulo breviori, 5 multo majori, oblongo, 6 quarto subæquali, 7 præcedenti nonnihil longiori, 8 quadrato, 9 magno, intus longe antrorsum producto et apice appendiculato, 10 magno, valde compresso, supra viso oblongo, lateraliter viso transverso, 11 basi truncato, ovato. Prothorax cordatus, convexus, lateribus valde rotundatis. Elytra cum punctis aliquot dispersis setam longam ferentibus, elongata, basi attenuata, lateribus rotundata,

humeris subnodosis. Pedes sat elongati, tibiis subrectis, ad apicem leviter incrassatis. Metasternum valde totum impressum et fundo longitudinaliter sulcatum. Segmento 2 ventrali (1° conspicuo) basi tuberculis duobus penicillatis et approximatis prædito, ultimo basi transversim impresso. ♂. Long. 1·10-1·20 mm.

King George's Sound, W.A.

I found in Dr. Schaufuss' collection four very different insects under the same name of *diversicolor*. I consider as being the true *diversicolor* the specimen which answers best to the description; the other one belongs to the genus *Eupinoda*, and has been described under the name of *Eupinoda amplipes*, Raffr.

E. diversicolor will be at once recognised by the peculiar shape of the last joints of the antennæ.

EUPINES PUMILIO, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 504.

This species resembles much *E. picta*, *aurora* and *polita*, but the head is much more quadrate and bears a transverse impression on the forehead; the antennæ are thicker, with the 5th joint cylindrical and twice as long as the preceding one, the 9th square, 10th a little transverse; all along the body are long scattered setæ; the metasternum has a well marked sulcus which is deeper close to the posterior coxæ; the 2nd ventral segment has a fine longitudinal carinule extending beyond the middle.

Clyde River (Coll. Schaufuss); Windsor and Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

I have seen only females of this species, and it is very likely that in the male the 5th joint of the antennæ is much larger than the others.

EUPINES SPRETA, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874, iv. p. 501.

In this species the antennæ are more slender than in *pumilio*, and the frontal sulcus on the head is wanting.

The type which I received from Dr. D. Sharp is a ♀; there is quite on the posterior edge of the metasternum a small fovea and

on the second ventral segment the punctuation is strong but remote.

In the ♂ the metasternum is longitudinally concave with a groove in the bottom, the second ventral segment has on the base a small tubercle and on the median part of the posterior margin a small brush of hairs compressed and bent forward; the last segment is transversely depressed.

Victoria (type, Sharp); Parramatta, Tamworth and Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES DUBIA, n.sp.

Brunnea, elytris obscure ferrugineis, antennis pedibusque rufis. Caput subquadratum, latitudine sua paulo longius, in fronte vix impressum, inter oculos foveis duabus. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, ovatis, 3 obconico, 4 quadrato, 5 multo longiori, ovato, 6-8 moniliformibus, quadratis, 9 paulo latiori, transverso, 10 fere duplo majori, transverso, 11 ovato. Prothorax breviter cordatus. Elytra lateribus minus convexa, humeris subquadratis. Metasternum apice profunde sulcatum; segmento 2° ventrali basi plicatulo et medio carinula delicatula segmentum longitudine fere æquant. ♀. Long. 1.20 mm.

Australia (without locality).

In the Schaufuss collection I found a specimen of this species labelled "*polita*, King, ex Janson." This identification does not seem to be correct. This so-called type of *polita* is a ♀, but differs from the ♀ of *polita*, the ♂ of which has characteristic dilatated anterior tibiae.

In *dubia* the antennæ are much shorter and thicker, the 5th joint is more developed, and the 10th is decidedly transverse, while it is nearly globose in *polita*.

EUPINES PECTORALIS, n.sp.

Subovata, rufa, antennis pedibusque testaceis, sparsim albido-pubescent, elytris disperse punctatis. Caput minus transversum, antice attenuatum, fronte transversim sulcato, inter oculos foveis

duabus magnis. Antennæ mediocres, articulis duobus primis ovatis, majoribus, 3 breviter obconico, 4-9 moniliformibus, 9 leviter transverso, vix majori, 10 paulo majori, transverso, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax breviter cordatus. Elytra magna ovata, humeris notatis. Metasternum late profundeque sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 1° basi punctato, ultimo testaceo. Tibiis posticis elongatis, gracilibus, et ante apicem leviter curvatis.

♂. Metasternum profundius sulcatum. Long. 1·10 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

The head is small, the antennal club is formed almost exclusively of the last joint: the elytra are large with a strong but scattered punctuation.

There is very little difference between the male and the female.

EUPINES LILIPUTANA, n.sp.

Castanea, antennis pedibusque testaceis, breviter sat dense pallide pubescens. Caput mediocre, antrorsum leviter attenuatum, inter oculos punctis duobus minutis, fronte supra antennarum insertionem foveis duabus magnis et transversis, medio fere contiguis. Antennæ crassiores, articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3 leviter conico, 4-8 monilibus, 9 vix latiori, sed transverso, 10 paulo majori, valde transverso, 11 magno, breviter ovato. Prothorax breviter cordatus, lateribus rotundatus. Elytra disperse et obsolete punctata, sat elongata, basi attenuata, lateribus rotundata, humeris subnodosis. Femoribus sat crassis, tibiis sat crassis, posticis ad apicem leviter incurvis. Segmento 2° ventrali (primo conspicuo) basi confertim rugoso-punctato.

♂. Metasternum late et valde impressum, rugoso-punctatum et densius pubescens, femoribus anticis et intermediis crassioribus.

♀. Metasternum longitudinaliter obsolete sulcatum. Long. 0·80-1·00 mm.

Tamworth and Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea); Gawler, S.A.

The antennæ are shorter and thicker, and the punctuation much finer than in *pectoralis*.

EUPINES CONCOLOR, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 502.

(Plate x, fig. 20.)

I have received a typical specimen from Dr. D. Sharp.

The appearance of the antennæ may be different, according to the way of viewing them. The description of Dr. D. Sharp and the figure I give are taken when the antenna is viewed from above; when viewed from the side, the 10th joint is very oblique on the under part, whilst the upper part is straight; the legs are rather long and slender; the general form of the body much resembles *pectoralis*, the elytra being very large in comparison with the head and prothorax.

Dr. D. Sharp's type comes from Victoria; I have another specimen from Gawler in which the 10th joint of the antennæ is slightly shorter.

The following four species are very similar to *concolor*, and differ nearly exclusively by the shape and size of the last two joints of the antennæ; it is quite possible that further discoveries may prove that they are mere local or individual variations of *concolor*.

EUPINES TRIANGULATA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 17.)

E. concolori simillima, differt articulis duobus ultimis antenarum majoribus, 10 supra viso curvilineatim triangulari, latitudine et longitudine subæquali cum margine superna medio angulata et, lateraliter viso, margine superna medio valde producta, ultimo brevissime ovato, basi truncato, apice subturbinato; metasternum et abdomen sicut in *concolore*. Long. 1·10 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species differs simply from *concolor* by the last joints of the antennæ; the shape of the 10th joint is very different if it is viewed from above or from the side; from above it resembles a shield; from the side an irregular trapeze, the one angle of which

would be much produced, the expansion covering the base of the last joint.

EUPINES NODOSA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 18.)

Præcedenti simillima; foveola media frontali deficienti; antennarum articulo 10 irregulariter trapezoidali, angulo interno apicali acuto et producto, externo apicali obtuso, apice oblique truncato et latere interno magis obliquo. Punctis in elytris deficientibus. Metasternum sulcatum, segmentis ventralibus 2° medio minutissime tuberculato, ultimo profunde transversim excavato; tibiis posticiis apice leviter incurvis. ♂.

♀. Antennæ paulo graciliores, articulo 10 præcedenti majori, transverso. Metasternum vix perspicue sulcatum. Long. 1.00 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES COMPRESSINODA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 19.)

Præcedenti simillima, sed colore dilutiori et forma nonnihil magis elongata. Antennarum articulis 4-9 transversis, 10 transverso et ovali, sequenti multo latiori, infra angulo interno compresso et foveato, 11 ovato et basi truncato. Metasternum late impressum et minute squamosum, segmentis ventralibus 2° medio minute unituberculato, ultimo leviter rotundatim impresso. Long. 1.10 mm.

Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

EUPINES STERNALIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 21.)

Rufo-castanea, breviter setosa. Caput antrorsum leviter attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, fronte obsolete transversim impressum. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis magnis, 3 leviter obconico, 4-8 moniliformibus, subtransversis, 9 transverso, 10 magno, trapezoidali, transverso, 11 præcedenti fere

angustiori, ovato, acuminato, basi truncato. Prothorax breviter cordatus. Elytra subtiliter et disperse punctulata, subovata, basi leviter attenuata, humeris notatis. Metasternum obsolete depressum, dense rugoso-punctatum et minute squamosum. Segmentis ventralibus 2 (primo conspicuo) basi dense rugoso-punctato et minute squamoso, delicatule longitudinaliter carinato, ultimo transversim fere toto impresso. Pedes sat elongati et graciles. Long. 1·20 mm.

Moreton Bay, Q.; Eastern Creek, N.S.W.

This species is closely allied to *concolor*, but the antennæ are shorter and thicker, with the 10th joint decidedly transverse.

EUPINES LEVIFRONS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 22.)

Ovata, sat crassa, obscure castanea, antennis pedibusque testaceis, tota lævis et glabra. Caput latitudine sua longius, leviter convexum, antrorsum leviter rotundatum, inter oculos foveis duabus. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis duobus primis majoribus, subcylindricis, 3 breviter subobconico, 4-8 moniliformibus, leviter transversis. Prothorax capite et longitudine sua paulo latior, antice posticeque æqualiter attenuatus, lateribus rotundatus. Elytra parum elongata, basi vix attenuata, lateribus parum rotundata et humeris obtuse notatis. Pedes breves.

♂. Antennarum articulis 8 magis transverso, 9 sublenticulari, 10 magno, transverso, subhemispherico, 11 maximo, globoso. Metasternum obsolete sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 2 ad apicem tuberculo minuto prædito, ultimo transversim sulcato.

♀. Antennarum articulis 9 transverso, 10 paulo majori, valde transverso, 11 magno, globoso, quam in mare minori. Metasternum convexum, simplex. Long. 1·00-1·10 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

The contrast in colour between the body, which is rather dark, and the legs and antennæ, which are pale testaceous, and the size of the last two joints of the antennæ in the ♂, will help in discriminating this species.

EUPINES GLOBULIFER, Schaufuss.

Bryaxis globulifer, (♂) Schfs., Nunq. Otios. 1880, p. 504; *Tychus politus*, (♂) Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 206; *Patranus* (Raffray) *globulifer*, (♂) Schfs., Rev. d'Ent. 1890, pp. 118 and 123, pl. ii. fig. 33; *Bryaxis ampliventris*, (♀) Schfs., Nunq. Otios. p. 505.

(Plate x., fig. 14.)

Ovalis, rufo-testacea, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, disperse sed longe setosa. Caput latitudine sua paulo longius et antrorsum vix attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, fronte medio impresso. Antennæ in utroque sexu variabiles. Prothorax cordatus, latitudine sua paulo longius. Elytra sat elongata, basi attenuata, lateribus leviter rotundata, humeris oblique notatis. Pedes sat graciles, elongati.

♂. Antennarum articulis duobus primis majoribus, 3 et 4 obconicis, latitudine sua tantummodo longioribus, 5 magno, ovato, intus ante medium appendiculato, isto appendici apice oblique truncato, 6-7 inter se subæqualibus et latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 8 fere quadrato, 9 paulo majori, leviter transverso, 10 multo majori et leviter transverso, 11 oblongo-ovato, basi truncato. Metasternum valde et profunde sulcatum, utrinque postice obtuse plus minusve tuberculatum; segmentis ventralibus 2' (primo conspicuo) pone medium tuberculo oblongo, brevissime fasciculato prædito, ultimo basi transversim impresso.

♀. Antennæ graciliores, articulis 3-4 latitudine sua multo longioribus, 5 precedenti vix crassiori sed dimidio longiori, subcylindrico, 6-7 latitudine sua longioribus, 8 fere quadrato, 9 et 10 majoribus, quadratis. Metasternum multo minus sulcatum. Long. 1.10-1.30 mm.

I cannot detect the slightest difference between the types of *Bryaxis globulifer*, Schfs., and *Tychus politus*, Schfs. As regards *Bryaxis ampliventris*, Schfs., it is certainly the ♀ of the same species. I received from Mr. Lea the ♂ and ♀ mixed together. It seems to be much spread in Australia. The type of *Tychus*

politus, Schfs., comes from Champion Bay, W.A.; the type of *globulifer*, Schfs., comes from Melbourne, Vic.; the type of *ampliventris*, Schfs., from Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. Lea sent it to me from Tamworth, N.S.W.; he has found also a ♀ with a small ant, the name of which is unknown to me.

Genus EUPINOPSIS, Raffray.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1896, pp. 257 and 261.

Ovata, convexa. Abdomen brevissimum, anguste marginatum. Elytra magna, stria dorsali brevi. Prothorax basi media unifoventus. Mesosternum simplex. Coxis intermediis distantibus. Palporum articulo ultimo fusiformi.

This new genus is very closely allied to *Eupines*, from which it differs by the abdomen being extremely short and declivous, while the elytra are much longer and the presence of a prothoracic fovea and dorsal stria on the elytra. In the two species which are included in this genus the elytra are strongly punctured.

EUPINOPSIS PERFORATA, Schaufuss.

Gerallus perforatus, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. p. 510.

Ovata, convexa, castanea, breviter et disperse pallide pubescens. Caput breve, antrorsum attenuatum, inter oculos minute bifoveatum, sulcis duobus obsolete subparallelis, fronte medio depresso. Antennae elongatae, graciles, articulis oblongis, 5 caeteris longiori, 8 et 10 brevioribus, isto paulo crassiori, 11 magno, ovali, valde acuminato. Prothorax cordatus, basi ipsa rude lineato-punctata et medio unifoventata. Elytra grosse et profunde sed disperse punctata, subovata, ad basin attenuata, humeris notatis, stria suturali integra, sulco dorsali brevi. Abdomen brevissimum et declive. Pedes validi, tibiis posticis leviter incurvis. Metasternum profunde sulcatum.

♂. Pedium anticorum femoribus incrassatis, infra, medio, minute tuberculatis; tibiis pone medium, intus, leviter emarginatis et minute obtuseque bidentatis. Segmentis ventralibus 2^o (primo conspicuo) transversim alte carinato, ista carina, medio valde

emarginata, ultimo valde impresso. Metasternum magis impressum. Long. 1·60-1·70 mm.

Clarence River and Tamworth, N.S.W., (Mr. A. M. Lea); Rope's Creek, N.S.W., (Mr. Masters); Clyde River, N.S.W.: Tasmania.

EUPINOPSIS PUNCTATA, n.sp.

Breviter ovata, convexa, castanea, breviter et densius pallide pubescens. Caput antrorsum attenuatum, inter oculos minute bifoveatum, fronte subretuso et haud impresso. Antennæ breves, crassæ, articulis 3-9 subquadratis, 10 multo latiori, transverso, 11 magno, breviter ovato, acuminato. Prothorax subglobosus, basi ipsa vix punctata, fovea media valida. Elytra disperse, parum profunde punctata, breviter ovata, basi minus attenuata, humeris notatis, stria suturali integra, sulco dorsali brevi. Abdomen breve. Metasternum simplex. Pedes validi, tibiis posticis leviter incurvis.

♂. Abdominis segmento 1^o dorsali apice leviter sed late producto et retuso, utrinque parum profunde emarginato. Long. 1·10-1·30 mm.

This species is shorter and smaller than *perforata*: the antennæ are short and thick, and the punctuation on the elytra is not so strong.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Tribe BYTHININI.

Genus G N E S I O N, n.g.

Corpus breve, crassum. Antennæ basi² distantes, clava articulo unico constanti. Palpi maxillares mediocres, articulis 1^o inconspicuo, 2 apice valde clavato, extus rotundato, 3 minuto, subtriangulari, 4 magno, fusiformi, valde acuminato, leviter securiformi. Elytra basi foveis duabus magnis, stria suturali integra, dorsali deficienti, humeris dentatis, sulco susepipleurali valido, margine laterali carinata. Abdomen anguste marginatum, segmento 1^o dorsali cæteris majori. Coxæ intermediae approximatae, posticae leviter distantes. Segmentis ventralibus 1^o magno, coxas multo superanti, 2 majori, 3-6 brevissimis, 6 valde angulato-

emarginato, 7 (♂) rhomboidali, magno, convexo, longitudinaliter sulcato. Pedes breves, tarsorum articulis 1° minutissimo, 2 magno, subconico, 3 minori cylindrico, ungue singulo.

This new genus, which belongs to the tribe of the *Bythinini*, owing to its large basal ventral segment, resembles *Bythinoderes*, Reitt., (from Sumatra and Borneo) but differs by the intermediate coxæ which are approximate, whilst the posterior ones are much less distant and the first dorsal segment which is larger than the others. It is more closely allied to *Sunorfa*, Raffr., (from Northern New Guinea) but differs by the first joint of the antennæ which is shorter, the shoulders which are dentate with a strong susepipleuræ sulcus, and the first dorsal segment which is larger.

The tribe of *Bythinini* seems to have very few representatives in Australia. The insect described by the Rev. R. L. King under the name of *Bythinus impressifrons* is not known to me, but it belongs certainly to a totally different genus. I do not think that *Bythinus niger*, which also I have not seen, is a true *Bythinus*.

GNESION RUFULUM, n.sp.

Totum rufum, sat dense pallide pubescens. Caput leviter transversum, inter oculos foveis duabus et sulcis duobus rectis, brevibus, in sulco frontali transverso desinentibus, lateribus ipsis isto sulco transverso angulatim emarginatis, fronte utrinque supra antennas nodoso, medio depresso; epistomate producto et apice recte truncato. Antennæ sat elongatæ, articulis duobus primis multo majoribus, ovatis et inter se subæqualibus, 3 leviter et breviter obconico, 4-9 moniliformibus, 10 vix latiori, sed leviter transverso, 11 magno, breviter ovato, acuminato. Prothorax capite latior, leviter transversus, cordatus, pone medium lateribus fovea laterali emarginatis, ista fovea magna, altera media maxima et valde transversa cum foveis lateralibus obsolete juncta, basi ipsa medio transversim subgibbosa. Elytra subquadrata, basi foveis duabus maximis, oblongis. Metasternum obsolete impressum. Pedes breves, femoribus omnibus, præsertim intermediis,

r incrassatis, tibiis ad apicem leviter incrassatis. ♂. Long. 1.10 mm.

Australia (without locality).

Tribe PSELAPHINI.

Genus PSELAPHUS, Herbst.

Käf. iv. 1792, p. 106.

The insects belonging to this genus are to be found all over the world, and seem to be specially abundant in Australia and New Zealand.

The character of the true genus *Pselaphus* resides in the maxillary palpi, which are always very long and sometimes even longer than the antennæ; the 1st joint is elongate; between the 1st and 2nd joints there is only a suture and no articulation; the 2nd, elongate and slender, is pedunculate at base, and is clavate at apex; the 3rd is very small; the 4th is very long, slender at base and ends in a strong club; this club is generally sulcate at the apex, and in this groove is inserted the membranous appendage; in some species the club has no groove at tip, but is covered with small papillose tubercles. This last form has not yet been met with in Australia.

The following is a synopsis of the Australian species which I have seen :—

- A 2. Pubescence pale, short, more or less squamose.
- B 2. Three foveæ independent at the base of the prothorax, and no transverse furrow..... *tripunctatus*, Schfs.
- B 1. A transverse furrow at the base of the prothorax.
- C 2. Transverse furrow at the base of the prothorax simple, not interrupted in the middle by a median basal fovea.
- D 2. Base of the prothorax behind the transverse furrow more or less punctate or reticulate, opaque.
- E 2. Pubescence very scattered, more especially on the elytra, where it is disposed in longitudinal lines; maxillary palpi very long, slender; peduncle of the 4th joint longer than the club.

- F 2. Longitudinal furrow of the head extending as far back as the neck; ♂ 2nd ventral segment bearing in the middle of the posterior edge two small tubercles *lineatus*, King.
- F 1. Longitudinal furrow of the head not extending back further than the middle of the vertex.
- G 2. Head shorter and broader, a little dilated in the middle; the fovea on the vertex is large, rounded behind, broader than the longitudinal furrow; close to the eyes, on each side, is a strong blunt tubercle; maxillary palpi shorter than the antennæ; ♂ second ventral segment with an oval impression. Long. 2·10-2·30 mm. *antipodum*, Westw.
- G 1. Head longer and more slender, the fovea on the vertex smaller, angulate behind, not broader than the longitudinal furrow; the tubercle close to the eyes, on each side, is hardly conspicuous; maxillary palpi as long as the antennæ. Long. 1·80-1·90 mm. *leanus*, n.sp.
- E 1. Pubescence rather dense, squamose, more especially on the head, two punctures at the bottom of the fovea of the vertex; maxillary palpi shorter, club of the 4th joint as long as the peduncle..... *brevipalpis*, Schfs.
- D 1. Base of the prothorax behind the transverse furrow smooth and shining, very narrow; frontal furrow not extending on the vertex and ending abruptly between the eyes and two sharp tubercles; vertex somewhat depressed with a very small tubercle in the middle; maxillary palpi very slender, as long as the antennæ, club small..... *tuberculifrons*, n.sp.
- C 1. Transverse furrow of the prothorax interrupted in the middle by a median somewhat square fovea limited on each side by a very short carinule.
- D 2. Lateral fovea of the prothorax very large, triangular, distant from the edge which is somewhat carinate; maxillary palpi not longer than the antennæ..... *insignis*, Schfs.
- D 1. Lateral fovea of the prothorax rounded, smaller, situated close to the edge which is rounded.

- E 2. Maxillary palpi very long, slender and nearly straight; antennæ slender, joints longer than broad; vertex neither convex, nor ampliate... *longatus*, n.sp.
- E 1. Maxillary palpi shorter, 4th joint very arcuate; antennæ short and thick, joints short; vertex very convex and much broader than the anterior part of the head.. *crassus*, n.sp.
- A 1. Pubescence hair-like, long and black.
- B 2. Tubercles between the eyes large, rounded; lateral edge of the prothorax rounded; elytra hardly longer than broad at apex, dorsal stria geminate..... *pilosus*, n.sp.
- B i. Tubercles between the eyes very small, lateral edges of the prothorax carinate behind the middle; elytra much longer than broad with the dorsal stria simple..... *longepilosus*, Schfs.

PSELAPHUS TRIPUNCTATUS, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 252.

The characteristics of this species are the three independent foveæ of the prothorax, and the absence of the transverse furrow; the colour is rather dark reddish, with the legs and palpi pale testaceous; the palpi are moderately long, little sinuate, the peduncle in the 4th joint is a little longer than the club.

Melbourne, Vic.; one specimen (♀) only, type of Dr. Schaufuss.

PSELAPHUS LINEATUS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 43; *frontalis*, Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 251.

The longitudinal furrow of the head is shallow behind, but extends, however, as far back as the neck; the antennæ are long, with the club well marked and all the joints are oblong; the palpi are rather long, the peduncle in the 4th joint is arcuate and longer than the club; in the posterior part of the prothorax is a curved not interrupted furrow, and the space between the furrow and the base is reticulate and opaque. The ♂ has a very prominent character consisting of two tubercles situated close to each other on the very edge of the second ventral segment.

This species seems to be common. I have it from Parramatta, Sydney, Windsor, Tamworth and Clarence River, N.S.W.; Melbourne and Victoria.

There has been a certain amount of confusion between *lineatus*, King, and *antipodum*, Westwood. The Rev. R. L. King was not quite sure that his *lineatus* was different from *antipodum*, and he was doubtful about the correctness of Westwood's description and figure. I have seen no type of *antipodum*, Westw., but I take it for granted that the descriptions and figures of this celebrated entomologist are perfectly correct.

This confusion is illustrated by an insect which I found in Reiche's collection: it had two labels, one written by Reiche and bearing the name *antipodum*; the other in a writing unknown to me, but likely that of King himself, and bearing the name *lineatus*, King, Parramatta. This insect is the true *lineatus*, King.

I have specimens of the same species which I received from Dr. D. Sharp under the name of *lineatus*, King. Mr. S. Reitter confounded the two species. Dr. Schaufuss mistook it for a new species and described it again under the name of *frontalis*.

PSELAPHUS ANTIPODUM, Westwood.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. 1856, p. 274, Pl. 16, fig. 8.

This species is closely allied to *lineatus*, King, but very different; the colour is generally lighter, the antennæ and palpi are more elongate; the head is a little shorter and broader, the longitudinal furrow extends as far as the vertex and ends in a somewhat round large depression, but it does not reach the neck; the elytra are shorter. The size is a trifle larger (*lineatus*, 1·80-2·00 mm.; *antipodum*, 2·00-2·30 mm.). In the ♂ the metasternum is slightly depressed in the middle, the second ventral segment bears, in the middle, a large longitudinally ovate impression.

This species is much rarer than *lineatus*. Westwood records it from Melbourne; I have received it from Mr. Lea from the Tweed and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

PSELAPHUS LEANUS, n. sp.

Sat convexus, totus rufus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus. Caput elongatum et angustum, sulco longitudinali lato, inter oculos abrupto, lateribus vix ampliatis et vix gibbosis, in vertice impressione parum profunda, minuta et subangulata. Palpi maxillares elongati, articuli quarti parte pedunculata basali clava fere triplo longiori. Antennæ parum elongatæ, articulis suboblongis, clava triarticulata, parum conspicua. Prothorax subovatus antice plus attenuatus, sulco transverso, arcuato, lato, parum profundo, parte basali reticulata, opaca. Elytra elongata, basi attenuata; humeris vix obliquis, stria suturali alteraque dorsali. Abdomen elytris brevius, disperse breviter pubescens, postice obtuse acuminatum. Metasternum juxta coxas posticas leviter depressum. ♀. Long. 1.70-1.75 mm.

This species differs from *antipodum* by the head being more elongate, hardly dilated between the eyes; the impression on the vertex is much smaller, the maxillary palpi are longer, the peduncle of the 4th joint being nearly three times longer than the club.

PSELAPHUS BREVIPALPIS, Schaufuss.

Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 483; *squamiceps*, Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 252.

This species is peculiar owing to the short ochreous pubescence which covers entirely but not thickly the body, the short antennæ, the head broad, flattened, with the longitudinal furrow narrow but extending between the eyes in a very large and flattened depression, at the bottom of which are two small foveæ; the maxillary palpi are short, with the peduncle of the 4th joint hardly as long as the club, which is an unusually large one; in the ♂ the metasternum is entirely and deeply sulcate. Long. 1.60-1.80 mm.

Gawler, S.A.; Melbourne, Vic.

PSELAPHUS TUBERCULIFRONS, n.sp.

Sat convexus, totus rufus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, setis aliquot brevibus, pallidis, dispersis. Caput parum elongatum, sulco longitudinali lato sed parum profundo, inter oculos abrupto, utrinque tuberculo acuto et in vertice medio tuberculo minuto. Palpi valde elongati, graciles, articuli quarti parte pedunculata basali clava minuta fere quadruplo longiori. Antennæ parum elongatæ, articulis 3-6 latitudine sua vix et 7-8 paulo longioribus, 9-10 oblongis, 11 subfusiformi. Elytra parum elongata, basi attenuata, humeris fere nullis, lateribus rotundatis, stria suturali alteraque dorsali. Abdomen elytris subæquale. Metasternum convexum inter coxas posticas declive. ♀. Long. 1.70 mm.

This species is shorter than the preceding ones; the cephalic furrow is very shallow, between the eyes are two sharp tubercles and on the vertex another small one; the maxillary palpi are very long and slender, with the club small; the antennæ are comparatively short.

Bridgetown, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

PSELAPHUS INSIGNIS, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 249; *bipunctatus*, Schfs., *loc. cit.* p. 252.

I have the types of the two above-named species and I cannot detect the slightest difference between them. The head is rather broad, with the longitudinal furrow shallow, ending between the eyes, where the tubercles are replaced by two foveæ; the palpi are long, the peduncle of the 4th joint is nearly twice as long as the club; the antennæ are short, thick and the prothorax is nearly exactly hexagonal, the posterior transverse furrow is deep, interrupted in the middle by a fovea which is carinate on each side, the lateral foveæ are strong; the elytra are less attenuate at base, with the shoulders oblique.

Eastern Creek, N.S.W.; Rockhampton, Q.



PSELAPHUS ELONGATUS, n.sp.

Elongatus et gracilis, rufus, pedibus antennisque dilutioribus. Caput parum elongatum, sulco longitudinali parum profundo, inter oculos abrupto et bifoveato, vertice convexo; palpi valde elongati, graciles, articuli quarti parte basali pedunculata clava ovata mediocri vix triplo longiori. Antennæ parum elongatæ sed graciles, articulis omnibus suboblongis, clava parum conspicua. Prothorax ovatus, sulco transverso arcuato, parum profundo medio interrupto, foveis lateralibus validis. parte basali minutissime reticulata. Elytra elongata, basi attenuata, lateribus subobliquis, humeris nullis. Abdomen elytris paulo brevius, leviter convexum. Metasternum convexum postice declive. ♀. Long. 1.60 mm.

This species has the head very much like that of *insignis*, but the maxillary palpi are much longer; the antennæ are not very long and slender, and each joint is longer than broad; the elytra are much longer, the sides are oblique, and there are no shoulders.

Tweed River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

PSELAPHUS CRASSUS, n.sp.

Totus pallide rufus, setis aliquot pallidis, dispersis. Caput ante oculos constrictum, juxta antennis ampliatus, inter oculos bigibbosum, vertice multo latiori, convexo, antrorsum medio declivi et postice juxta collum leviter medio impresso, sulco longitudinali sat profundo. Palpi maxillares sat elongati, articuli quarti parte basali pedunculata arcuata clava valida ovata vix duplo longiori. Antennæ breves crassæ, articulis 3 et 4, 7 et 8 latitudine et longitudine fere æqualibus, 5 et 6 paulo longioribus, 9 subobconico, 10 paulo breviori et crassiori, 11 magno, ovato, acuminato. Prothorax subovatus, lateribus pone medium nonnihil sinuatus, disco convexus, sulco transverso profundo, valde arcuato, medio fovea bicarinata interrupto, foveis lateralibus minutis. Elytra parum elongata, basi valde attenuata, lateribus leviter rotundatis, humeris nullis, setis lineatim dispositis. Abdomen elytris latius et brevius. Long. 2.40 mm.

The posterior part of the head is much broader and more raised than the anterior part; the antennæ are thick and short.

Australia (without locality).

PSELAPHUS LONGEPILOSUS, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 248.

This species, together with the following one, is remarkable for the long black hairs covering the body, which are even longer on the posterior tibiæ; the head is rather long and narrow, with the furrow extending back as far as the neck, and bears no tubercles, but two obsolete oblique carinules between the eyes; the palpi are long, slender and little arcuate; the prothorax is broadest in front of the middle, the sides are somewhat flattened and carinate, the transverse furrow is very much arcuate and interrupted in the middle by a bicarinate fovea; the elytra have a strong but simple dorsal stria.

Rockhampton, Q.

I know only the type specimen of Dr. Schaufuss, which has no antennæ left.

PSELAPHUS PILOSUS, n.sp.

Læte rufo-castaneus, longe, disperse nigro-setosus. Caput crassum, inter oculos tuberculis duobus magnis, sulco longitudinali angusto, profundo, inter oculos abrupto, vertice parum convexo. Palpi elongati, articulo quarto arcuato, clava crassa, parte basali pedunculata clava haud triplo longiori. Antennæ crassæ, validæ, articulis latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 9 breviter obconico, 10 brevissime ovato, 11 magno, ovato, acuminato. Prothorax breviter ovatus, sulco transverso arcuato, parum profundo, medio vix interrupto. Elytra brevia subtrigona, lateribus leviter rotundatis, humeris nullis, stria dorsali minute geminata. Abdomen elytris subæquale. ♀. Long. 2·10 mm.

This species differs from the preceding one by the head being shorter and bearing strong tubercles; the palpi are more arcuate; the prothorax is much shorter and regularly ovate, with the sides rounded, not carinate; the elytra are shorter, with a finely geminate dorsal stria.

It must be very closely allied to *P. geminatus*, Westwood, which unfortunately I have not seen, but according to this author's description and figure the antennæ are much more elongate and slender, the prothorax bearing three well marked foveæ; for these reasons it seems to me evident that *pilosus* is a very different species.

Bridgetown, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus PSELAPHOPHUS, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1890, pp. 137 and 139.

This genus is very closely allied to *Pselaphus* and differs only in the following points—head broader and shorter; maxillary palpi much shorter, last joint fusiform or flagelliform, with hardly any basal peduncle, the long, slender basal part so striking in *Pselaphus* wanting; the prothorax more cordate.

It has been confounded by Dr. Schaufuss with *Curculionellus*, from which it is different.

It includes *Bryaxis atriventris*, Westwood, of which I have not seen an authentic specimen, but I have received several times from British entomologists, under the name of *Bryaxis atriventris*, Westw., insects which answer exactly to the description and figure of Westwood, and belong to the genus *Pselaphophus*.

This genus is peculiar to Australia.

PSELAPHOPHUS ATRIVENTRIS, Westwood.

Bryaxis atriventris, Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1856, p. 270, Pl. 16, fig. 2; *Pselaphus clavatus*, King, and var. *Edwardsi*, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1865, p. 169; *Pselaphus clavicornis*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 483; var. *simplicior*, Schfs., l.c. iii. p. 484; var. *vexator*, Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 254; *Curculionellus anopunctatus*, Schfs., l.c. xxix. p. 254.

The colour of this species varies a good deal, but generally the abdomen is darker; this part of the body may also show a puncture more or less marked (*anopunctatus*, Schfs.), but these are mere individual variations. The body is rather short and thick, the head broad, the antennæ are short and the joints moniliform,

9-10 globose; the prothorax is broadest in front, and from there the sides are oblique, the transverse furrow is arcuate, deep, with the median fovea very small; the 4th joint of the palpi is hardly pedunculate, a little longer than the first and second together, thick, fusiform, more or less flagelliform when viewed from the side; the elytra are rather short. In the ♂ the metasternum is declivous in the middle behind, and the 2nd ventral segment has a superficial depression; the femora are stout.

Sydney, Windsor, N.S.W.; Melbourne, Victoria.

This species seems to be common.

PSELAPHOPHUS BICOLOR, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 253.

This species is very much like the preceding one, with the abdomen dark piceous, but the body is much more elongate; the prothorax is more ovate; the elytra much more elongate; the antennæ are longer, more slender, with all the joints a little longer than broad; the last joint of the palpi has no trace of basal peduncle, it is ovate-oblong and hardly longer than the first and second joints together.

♂. Anterior trochanters angularly dilated and compressed; metasternum strongly and transversely impressed on the posterior part; the femora are not much inflated.

It is certainly a very different species.

Gawler, S.A.; one specimen only, the type of Dr. Schaufuss.

PSELAPHOPHUS UNICOLOR, n.sp.

Totus rufus, pedibus pallidioribus. Caput subdeplanatum, lateribus subparallelis, sulco longitudinali obsolete, inter oculos foveis duabus squamosis. Palpi maxillares sat elongati, articulo 4 basi haud pedunculato, fusiformi, subrecto. Antennæ subelongatæ, articulis latitudine sua longioribus, 9-10 obconicis, 11 ovato. Prothorax latitudine sua multo longior, subovatus, latitudine maxima ante medium, sulco transverso arcuato, profundo, medio valde interrupto, foveis lateralibus validis. Elytra elongata, basi parum attenuata, humeris obliquis. Abdomen

elytris vix latius, longitudine æquali, segmento primo dorsali valde transverso, mediocri.

♂. Trochanteribus anticis nodosis. Metasternum obsolete totum longitudinaliter depressum. Segmenti secundi ventralis margine apicali medio tuberculo minuto compresso prædito. Femoribus incrassatis. Long. 1·80-1·90 mm.

This species is closely allied to *bicolor*, and the difference of colouration would be of very little value; but the antennæ are longer and the 9-10 joints obconic, whilst they are nearly globose in *bicolor*; the elytra are longer, much less narrowed at the base; the abdomen is longer and not so broad; the last joint of the maxillary palpi has no trace whatever of a peduncle, but is more elongate and more cylindrical than in *bicolor*, but not flagelliform as in *atriventris*. I think it is really a distinct species.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

I have a specimen from Tasmania which does not differ materially, yet the prothorax is a little more regularly ovate and the femora are stouter.

Genus CURCULIONELLUS, Westwood.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, ii. p. 127.

This genus is very distinct, having the maxillary palpi shorter, with the last joint nearly cylindrical; the first joint of the antennæ is long, the head is very elongate and the prothorax shorter.

This genus extends from Australia to Northern New Guinea and Java.

CURCULIONELLUS PUNCTATUS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1865, p. —: *angulicollis*, Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, ii. p. 127; Thes. Ent. Oxon. Pl. 4, f. 5.

This large and fine species is well known. In the ♂ the metasternum is deeply sulcate in the middle and obsoletely carinate on each side; the 2nd ventral segment bears on the posterior edge a somewhat square and flattened prominence.

Sydney, N.S.W.

CURCULIONELLUS SEMIPOLITUS, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 255.

The antennæ are short and thick, with the joints nearly transverse; the dorsal stria is simple, not geminate even at the base. The unique specimen known is a ♀.

Rockhampton, Q.

CURCULIONELLUS RIPARIUS, n.sp.

Ferrugineus, palpis testaceis, lævis, nitidus, capite prothoraceque minute reticulatis et opacis exceptis. Caput valde elongatum, antice attenuatum, juxta antennis transversim subnodosum, sulco longitudinali parum profundo, lato, inter oculos abrupto et profundiori, in vertice obsolete extenso. Antennæ graciles, elongatæ, articulis 1° longo, cylindrico, 2 cylindrico et latitudine sua longiori, 3-6 breviter obconicis, latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 7-8 longioribus, 9-10 sexto fere duplo longioribus, 11 magno, suboblongo-ovato. Prothorax latitudine sua longior, antice plus postice minus attenuatus, latitudine maxima ante medium, lateribus postice nonnihil sinuatus, sulco transverso arcuato, obsolete. Elytra parum elongata, lateribus leviter arcuatis et humeris perparum obliquis, stria dorsali basi geminata.

♂. Metasternum valde sulcatum et utrinque longitudinaliter gibbosum; segmento 2° ventrali medio valde gibboso; tibiis anticis intus, pone medium, leviter emarginatis et arcuatis.

♀. Metasternum minus sulcatum et gibbosum, segmento ultimo dorsali apice leviter obtuse producto; trochanteribus intermediis apice minute spinosis. Long. 1.90 mm.

Tweed River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

GENUS TYRAPHUS, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, iv. p. 489.

This genus is very distinct owing to the maxillary palpi which are short, thick, with the last joint more or less triangular and rounded at apex.

It is more abundant in Australia than anywhere else, but is found also in Tonkin, Manila and Sumatra.

I have described one species as coming from Brazil, but very likely the indication of locality is erroneous and the insect comes from Australia. I will include it therefore in the following synopsis:—

- A 2. Prothorax smooth and shining.
- B 2. Transverse basal furrow of the prothorax much interrupted in the middle by a strong fovea; lateral foveæ strong; antennæ short, joints transverse, 9-10 larger, very transverse, last one not longer than the two preceding ones together and very obtuse at apex; last joint of the palpi triangular, rounded at apex—Rockhampton..... *proportionalis*, Schfs.
- B 1. Transverse furrow of the prothorax hardly interrupted, the median fovea being hardly visible.
- C 2. Rather convex, prothorax irregularly ovate, being broader in front, but the sides are well rounded; antennæ not very thick, joints 3-8 moniliform, 9-10 broader and transverse, 11 regularly ovate; dorsal stria simple, even at the base—Australia..... *Howitti*, King.
- C 1. Rather flat, prothorax nearly cordate, a little flattened on the sides which are obsoletely and longitudinally sulcate; joints of the antennæ 3-10 very transverse, 9-10 larger, 11 nearly as long as the three preceding ones together, ovate-acuminate; dorsal stria geminate at the base—Australia (?), Brazil (?) *Sharpi*, Raffr.
- A 1. Prothorax more or less finely reticulate and opaque, more or less cordate, with the sides flattened and more or less carinate.
- B 2. Antennæ short and thick, joints 3-10 transverse.
- C 2. Rather flat and parallel, antennæ very short, joints transverse, 9-10 increasing, 11 ovate, obtuse, but not much broader than the tenth; dorsal stria simple—West Australia..... *planus*, Sharp.

- C 1. Rather convex and ovate; antennæ not so thick, joints 3-8 moniliform, little transverse; 9-10 larger, more transverse; 11 much broader, ovate-acuminate; dorsal stria nearly entirely geminate—Tamworth, Windsor..... *rugicollis*, n.sp.
- B 1. Antennæ much longer and more slender, with all the joints, or at least 9-10, quadrate.
- C 2. Joints of the antennæ 3-8 a little transverse, 9-10 quadrate, 11 ovate, rather elongate; head flattened and enlarged, rounded between the eyes, longitudinal furrow narrow, ending between the eyes, where are two foveæ very approximate; prothorax cordate, with the transverse furrow very obsolete—Adelaide... *sobrinus*, Schfs.
- C 1. Antennæ longer and slender, joints 3 obconic, 4-8 quadrate, 9-10 longer than broad, 11 oblong-ovate; head not so flattened and not so broad—Clyde River..... *umbilicaris*, Schfs.

TYRAPHUS RUGICOLLIS, n.sp.

Cinnamomeus, capite prothoraceque subtilissime reticulatis et subopacis, setis aliquot ochraceis, sparsis. Caput ante oculos elongatum et parallelum, sulcatum, inter oculos leviter ampliatum, late impressum et fundo foveis duabus. Oculi magni. Palpi maxillares crassi, articulo ultimo rotundatim securiformi. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 1^o magno, 2 ovato, 3 brevissime obconico, 4-8 transversis, 9-10 paulo majoribus, transversis, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax subcordatus, lateribus obtuse carinatus, foveis lateralibus sulcum obsoletissimum longitudinalem emittentibus, sulco dorsali transverso obsoleto, fovea media lata sed obsoleta. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, subconvexa, lateribus subrotundatis, humeris bene notatis, stria dorsali arcuata, minutissime geminata, margine postica nigro-setosa. Metasternum late sed parum profunde longitudinaliter impressum. Long. 1.50 mm.

This species is closely allied to *planus*, Sharp. The antennæ are not quite so thick, the head is a little longer, the lateral foveæ are smaller and not so deep; the elytra are much more convex and

rounded on the sides, with the dorsal stria bearing outside a second stria exceedingly fine, but distinct.

Tamworth and Windsor, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Tribe CTENISTINI.

Genus CTENISOPHUS, n.g.

This new genus is closely allied to *Ctenistes*, but differs in the following points—body more robust, broader and shorter; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is transverse or transversely globose and provided externally with a long appendage, its internal apical angle is more or less sharp and provided with a very small appendage; in the under face of the head, close to the neck, is a strong transverse carina ended on each side by a long, sharp, more or less curved spine, distant from the eyes and quite independent of them; the antennæ of the ♂ have a long club of four joints, but this club is always much shorter than in *Ctenistes*, and is hardly as long as the half of the antenna.

Ctenisophus resembles much more *Desimia* (from Europe and Asia) and *Ctenisis* (from America), but in those two genera the last joint of the maxillary palpi is not transverse, but oblongovate and strongly acuminate, and the infracephalic spines are not distant from the eyes but inserted on the inferior margin of the eyes.

This new genus includes all the Australian insects hitherto described as *Ctenistes*, a genus which, as far as I know, has no representatives in Australia.

The species seem to be rather numerous, and being very similar to each other, their identification is difficult.

This difficulty is enhanced by the impossibility of ascertaining the identity of *Ctenistes vernalis*, King, and *C. kreusleri*, King. I have from the collections of Schaufuss and Reitter, and from Mr. Lea, under the name of *Kreusleri*, insects which are very different from each other.

The shape and relative proportions of the joints of the maxillary palpi afford important characters which have generally been overlooked.

I agree with the opinion of the Rev. T. Blackburn in considering the insect he described under the name of *Kreusleri* as being really this species, all the more so that King says of the maxillary palpi that the penultimate joint is more elongate; this is in accordance with the insect.

CTENISOPHUS KREUSLERI, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1866, p. 300; Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust. 1889, p. 137.

The head is large, triangular; the antennal tubercle strong and hardly transverse; the inter-ocular foveæ much stronger than the frontal one; the eyes are large; underneath the two spines are very long, strong and prominent on each side of the head; the prothorax is hardly transverse, equally narrowed in front and behind with the posterior angles well marked, the sides are a little rounded, the lateral foveæ are well marked and nearly sulciform, the median one slightly bifurcate, which makes the disc of the prothorax appear a little gibbose and irregular; the maxillary palpi are long and slender, the 2nd joint is angulate at its base, ampliate towards the apex with a short appendage, the 3rd joint is elongate, narrow, angularly dilated before the middle, with a very long appendage, the 4th one is small, triangular; the internal angle is very sharp laterally, the external one still sharper and provided with a long appendage.

♂. Joints 8-10 of the antennæ are of about the same length, but increase slightly in width, 10 being as broad as long, 11 is ovate with the sides nearly parallel, acuminate at apex and not quite so long as the three preceding ones.

Adelaide and Gawler, S.A.; Sydney, N.S.W.; Melbourne, Vic.

CTENISOPHUS MOROSUS, n.sp.

Caput sat elongatum, tuberculo antennario valido, leviter transverso, inter oculos magnos foveis validis, in fronte fovea minuta; infra spinis mediocriter elongatis, exilibus, in capitibus latera haud prominentibus. Palpi breves et crassi; articulis 2°

basi curvato, apice curvatim incrassato, 3 latitudine sua maxima haud longiori, lateribus curvato et extus ante medium producto et sat longe appendiculato, 4 paululum minori, triangulari, lateribus curvatis, angulo interno apicali obtuso, minutissime appendiculato, angulo externo leviter producto et longe appendiculato. Prothorax transversus, lateribus rotundatus, subæqualiter antice et postice attenuatus, foveis lateralibus minutis, media brevi simplici, disco æquali.

♂. Antennæ elongatæ, graciles, articulis 3-7 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 8-10 longitudine æqualibus sed latitudine crescentibus, 8 latitudine sua duplo longiori, 11 decimo crassiori, decimo et nono simul sumptis paulo breviori, irregulariter ovato, ad apicem incrassato, obtuse acuminato; segmento 3 ventrali late transversim impresso, istæ impressionis margine erecta.

♀. Antennæ breves, graciles, articulis 3-8 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 9 præcedenti vix longiori, 10 nono fere duplo longiori, paulo crassiori, 11 magno, ovato, decimo triplo longiori. Long. 1.40-1.60 mm.

Tasmania; Australia; Port Augusta, S.A.; Swan River, W.A.; Melbourne, Vic.

The antennæ vary to a certain extent, the joints of the club being more or less elongate (more elongate in the specimens from Tasmania), but all the other characters, and more especially the sexual one, being identical, I cannot consider them as distinct species.

I found these insects in Schaufuss's collections under the different names, *i.e.*, of *tasmanica*, *morosus*, *incognitus*.

CTENISOPHUS PATRUELIS, n.sp.

This species is very closely allied to both *Kreusleri* and *morosus*, and somewhat intermediate between them as regards the antennæ of the ♂. The antennæ in the ♂ are exactly similar to those of *Kreusleri*, with this exception that they are a little more slender, each joint being proportionately longer, but they are still shorter than in *morosus*. The maxillary palpi are similar to those of *morosus*. In the inferior part of the head the transverse carina

is blunt and obsolete, and the spines are short and very fine. In the ♂ the third ventral segment is simply flattened, but on a large surface. In the ♀ the joints of the antennæ 3-7 are a little longer than broad, 7 being evidently longer than the preceding one, 8-9 are square, 10 is ovate, thicker, and as long as the two preceding ones together, 11 is oblong, longer than the three preceding ones, a little broader towards the apex, obtusely acuminate.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

CTENISOPHUS IMPRESSUS, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, iv. p. 485.

This species, of which I have a typical example (♂) from Dr. D. Sharp himself, is very closely allied to *Kreusleri*: the carina and spines of the underpart of the head are alike very strong, but the antennæ are a little shorter and thicker, the palpi are very different and resemble more those of *morosus*. However, the fourth joint is more transverse and the third more elongate.

West Australia; South Australia; Melbourne, Vic.

CTENISOPHUS INÆQUALIS, n.sp.

Caput subtriangulare, tuberculo frontali magno, transverso, paginæ inferioris carina valida, spinulis brevissimis. Palpi validi, breves, articulo 2 curvato, 3 triangulari, leviter transverso, circa medium, extus, valde producto et longe appendiculato, 4 transversim triangulari, angulo interno apicali subobtusato et breviter appendiculato, extus maxime producto et longissime appendiculato, lateribus subrectis. Prothorax leviter transversus, antice abrupte et postice vix attenuatus, foveis lateralibus sulciformibus, media oblonga, simplici.

♂. Antennarum articulis 3-5 latitudine sua paulo longioribus, 6-7 quadratis, 8 cylindrico, latitudine sua plus quam duplo longiori, 9 vix crassiori, dimidio crassiori, 10 crassiori, subobconico, nono paulo longiori, sed octo breviori, 11 paulo crassiori, subcylindrico, obtuse acuminato, nono et decimo simul sumptis longiori; segmento ventrali 3 suboblongo et parum profunde impresso.

♀. Antennarum articulis 3-7 latitudine sua longioribus, 7 cæteris longiori, 8-9 quadratis, 10 majori, fere quadrato, 11 magno oblongo-ovato, ad apicem leviter incrassato, duobus præcedentibus simul sumptis longiori. Long. 1.50 mm.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

CTENISOPHUS VERNALIS (?), King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 40; ♀, *hesperi*, King, *l.c.*, p. 40.

I have no type of *vernalis*. Mr. King's description is very short; it is possible that the true *vernalis* may be another insect than the one I consider as being so and whose description follows.

Head narrower than in the other species, with the sides nearly parallel between the eyes, which are very large; foveæ nearly transverse; maxillary palpi rather elongate, resembling those of *Kreusleri*, but shorter, joints 2 angulate, 3 a little longer than broad, the external expansion which is very acute and long, situated a little before the middle, the upper part of the joint nearly cylindrical, the appendage very long; the 4th large, triangularly transverse, the outside and inferior margins curved and convex, the upper one curved but concave, with the internal apical angle acute and sharp and having a very short appendage, the external one much produced, with a long appendage: prothorax as long as broad, narrowed in front, with the sides straight and parallel behind, the lateral foveæ not stronger than the median one and not at all sulciform; elytra rather elongate with the shoulders well marked.

♂. Head narrower than in the ♀, and the body altogether more elongate and more parallel; club of the antennæ a trifle longer than the seven joints preceding, joints 8, 9, 10 cylindrical, not twice longer than broad and equal to each other, 11th not as long as the two preceding ones put together, hardly broader, nearly cylindrical and very obtuse at apex; 3rd ventral segment hardly flattened in the middle.

♀. Stout, head shorter and more rounded; antennæ rather stout, joints 3-6 very little longer than broad, 7 much longer, 8

nearly transverse, 9 square, 10 a little larger, square, 11 as long as the two preceding ones together, broader, ovate, very obtuse at apex. Long. 1.60 mm.

Tweed, Clyde and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.; Wide Bay, Q.

CTENISOPHUS LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 36.)

Crassus et convexus; caput breve, lateribus rotundatis, antice minus attenuatum, tuberculo antennario lato, foveis mediocribus, infra carina transversa crassa et obtusa, spinis brevissimis, vix conspicuis, foveis duabus transversis antierius sitis et inter eas carina longitudinali. Palpi breves et crassi, articulis 2 brevi, vix arcuato et valde clavato, 3 subpyriformi, crasso et convexo, 4 transversim subglobose, margine interna fere recta, angulo interno apicali brevi sed acuto, angulo externo rotundato, appendicibus omnibus brevibus. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 3 subobconico, 4-6 quadratis, 7 paulo longiori, 8-9 transversis, 10 majori, quadrato, 11 magno, duobus præcedentibus simul sumptis longiori, crasso, subovato, apice obtuso. Prothorax transversus, subcordatus, antice attenuatus, ante medium lateribus rotundatus, et postice leviter sinuatus, foveis lateralibus antrorsum sulciformibus, disco convexo. Elytra brevia, humeris notatis, lateribus leviter sinuatis. Metasternum haud profunde sulcatum. ♀. Long. 1.50-1.60 mm.

Adelaide, S.A.

This is a very distinct species.

Tribe TYRINI.

Genus TMESIPHORUS, Le Conte.

Bost. Journ. vi. 1850, p. 75; *Sintectes*, Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, ii. p. 130.

In Revue d'Entomologie, 1890, p. 151, I have already explained the reasons which led me to consider that *Tmesiphorus*, Le Conte, and *Sintectes*, Westwood, are identical.

The rather numerous species range from North America to Japan, and occur also in Indo-Malay region, Africa and Australia.

TMESIPHORUS KINGII, Macleay.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1873, ii. p. 151.

This is a fine insect; the head and prothorax are densely rugoso-punctate; the elytra are much less punctate, more especially in the depressions which are nearly smooth, the abdomen is more evenly punctate than the elytra; in the ♂ the 9th antennal joint is rather obconical, 10th more cylindrical, but emarginate beneath, 11th large, subglobose, and somewhat gibbose beneath in the middle; in the ♀ 9th and 10th are similar to each other and more regularly subovate, 11th is a little larger and ovate.

Gayndah, Q.; Brigham [? Brisbane]; N.S. Wales.

TMESIPHORUS MACLEAYI, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1863, p. 40; 1864, p. 102; *Sintectes carinatus* (?) Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, p. 130; Thes. Ent. Oxon. Pl. 4, f. 10.

I do not know this species, which, according to Macleay, is lighter in colour and not so rough nor so strongly sculptured as *Kingii*.

This species is probably identical with *Sintectes carinatus*, Westw.; a very important point of concordance in the descriptions of the two entomologists is the relative proportions of the 9th and 10th joints of the antennæ, 10th being smaller than 9th. There is, however, a difference in the colouration which is described as darker by Westwood than by King, but in these insects the colouration is a mere question of maturity. At any rate *Sintectes carinatus*, Westw., is specifically different from *Tmesiphorus Macleayi*, King; according to the figure of *S. carinatus* given by Westwood in the Thes. Ent. Oxon. (Pl. 4, fig. 10a) of the maxillary palpus, the last joint of this organ being more dilated and more rounded outwards than is the case in *Macleayi*, King.

It may still prove possible that *S. carinatus*, Westw., is a distinct species, but it is rather strange that it has never been

recorded again. In any case *Sintectes carinatus*, Westw., belongs to the genus *Tmesiphorus*, the figure and the description leaving no doubt about it.

TMESIPHORUS FORMICINUS, Macleay.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. ii. 1863, p. 370.

I received from Mr Lea two specimens which he considers as co types of *T. formicinus*, Macl. The punctuation is dense, fine, and rugose on the head and prothorax which are opaque, on the elytra and the abdomen it is not rugose and not so dense; the pubescence is rather long and fine; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is shorter and more rounded externally; the joints of the antennæ 4-8 are more and more transverse, 9-10 much larger, nearly transverse, with the sides a little rounded and both of the same size, the 11th is ovate, acuminate, not truncate at the base; the prothorax has the disc evenly rounded and the sides not sinuate, the foveæ are much smaller; the carinæ on the elytra are more obsolete and shorter; the carinæ of the abdomen are much smaller and conspicuous only on the first segment and on the base of the second one; the metasternum and the second ventral segment are only a little depressed in the middle; in the ♂ the 10th joint of the antennæ is somewhat notched in the middle beneath; the metasternum and ventral segment more impressed.

TMESIPHORUS TERMITOPHILUS, n.sp.

Castaneus, nitidus, elytris dilutioribus, brevissime et rude ochraceo-pubescens. Caput grosse et confertim punctatum, antice attenuatum, fronte sulcatum, inter oculos foveis duabus magnis, temporibus pone oculos acute prominentibus. Palpi testacei, articulis 2 apice incrassato, 3 suboblongo, medio extus leviter dilatato, ambobus longe appendiculatis, 4 præcedenti haud longiori, apice intus valde et longe acuminato, extus rotundato. Antennæ validæ, crassæ, compactæ, cylindricæ, absque clava, et apice vix crassiores, articulis 1 magno, 2 subquadrato, 3 paulo longiori, subobconico, 4 latitudine sua vix longiori, 5 paulo longiori, 6 fere

transverso, 7 quadrato, 8 transverso, 9 præcedenti duplo longiori, 10 nono paulo longiori, 11 longiori, basi truncato, paulo crassiori, obtuse acuminato. Prothorax grosse sed non confluentur punctatus, capite et latitudine sua longior, antice sat abrupte attenuatus, lateribus ante medium rotundatus, dein ad apicem sinuato-angustatus, disco pone medium gibbosus et obtuse tuberculatus, ante basin fovea subelongata, foveis lateralibus magnis. Elytra grosse sed disperse punctata, latitudine sua longiora et basi leviter attenuata, humeris obliquis, elevatis, et obtuse carinatis, disco utrinque carina, valida, recta et subintegra. Abdomen densius punctatum, elytris longius, lateribus late et alte marginatum, segmentis duobus primis dorsalibus utrinque obtuse carinatis 1^o apice medio obtuse prominenti, 2 medio tuberculo magno, ovato, obtuso, 3 apice obtuse producto. Pedes validi, tibiis anticis leviter incurvis et medio extus crassioribus, intermediis subrectis, apice leviter incurvis, posticis vix incurvis.

♂. Metasternum late et profunde impressum utrinque longitudinaliter obtuse carinatum, segmentis ventralibus 2 medio valde et profunde impresso, margine postica emarginata, 3 toto medio ovatim impresso, postice leviter emarginato, 4 et 5 transversim minus impressis, 6 medio longitudinaliter et leviter impresso, istis impressionibus fundo levibus; tibiis intermediis apice magis incurvis.

♀. Metasternum minus impressum et utrinque longitudinaliter tantummodo convexum, segmentis ventralibus 2 multo minus impresso, 3 longitudinaliter obsolete impresso. Long. 3.30 mm.

This fine species differs from the others by the antennæ, which are cylindrical, hardly thicker at the apex and without any club; each joint is truncate at both ends and applies exactly to each other.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

It lives with a new species of *Termes* which the Rev. Wasmann has been kind enough to identify and to send me the description for publication [*vide* Appendix, p. 244]:—

Genus HAMOTOPSIS, n.g.

Crassus. Antennæ basi distantes, crassæ, clava conspicua, triarticulata, articulo ultimo magno. Palpi maxillares magni, articulis 1° minuto, attamen conspicuo, 2 multo majori et crassiori, subcylindrico, intus medio submarginato, 3 minutissimo, subtriangulari, 4 maximo, irregulariter subgloboso, basi oblique truncato, extus rotundato, intus subrecto, simplici, haud canaliculato, tantummodo depresso, apice intus foveola rotundata appendicem membranaceum ferenti. Prothorax foveis tribus sulco transverso junctis ornatus. Elytra brevia. Abdomen subelongatum, late marginatum, segmentis subæqualibus. Coxis intermediis haud contiguas, posticis distantibus; trochanteribus anticis brevibus, intermediis elongatis, posticis subelongatis; tarsorum articulis tribus, 1° minutissimo, 2 subconico 3 precedenti fere duplo longiori, unguibus binis æqualibus.

This genus is very closely allied to *Hamotus* from America, and more especially to the subgenus *Pseudohamotus*, from which it differs only by the maxillary palpi; in *Hamotus* the 1st joint is invisible, the 2nd is long, more or less conical, the 4th one is more or less sulcate inwardly. In *Hamotopsis* the first joint of the maxillary palpi is rather long and subconical; the 2nd is abruptly thick and cylindrical but a little bent with the internal margin sinuate; the 3rd one is still smaller than in *Hamotus*; the 4th one has no groove, but is only flattened inwardly, and at the apex there is inwardly a fovea in which the membranaceous appendage is inserted.

HAMOTOPSIS AUSTRALASIE, n.sp.

(Plate x., figs. 7 and 8.)

Oblongus, ferrugineus, elytris castaneis, palpis rufis, sat dense sed breviter fulvo-setosus, disperse et obsoletissime punctatus. Caput deplanatum, latitudine sua longius, ante oculos sat abrupte attenuatum, inter oculos antè foveis duabus validis, suboblongis et in fronte medio fovea altera minori, sulciformi.

Antennæ crassæ, validæ, articulis 1 magno, cylindrico, 2 paulo minori, quadrato, 3-8 transversis, 9-10 majoribus, vix transversis, 11 magno, duobus præcedentibus longiori et latitudine sua maxima paulo longiori, irregulariter pyriformi, extus oblique truncato et apice obtuso. Prothorax capite latior et longitudine subæqualis, antice attenuatus, latitudine maxima ante medium sita, lateribus subrectis, foveis tribus subæqualibus sulco transverso parum profundo unitis, basi ipsa carinula brevi longitudinali prædita. Elytra longitudine sua paulo latiora, basi attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, basi foveis duabus magnis, stria suturali integra, sulco dorsali brevissimo et diffuso. Abdomen elytris multo longius, segmentis inter se æqualibus, 1 et 2 basi medio longitudinaliter carinatis. Metasternum medio longitudinaliter depressum. Pedes validi, femoribus parum incrassatis; tibiis vix incurvis. ♀. Long. 2.50 mm.

Clarence River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus HAMOTULUS, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxx. p. 108.

This genus has been created by Dr. Schaufuss for his *Bryaxis chamæleon* from Australia; it includes *Tyrus mutandus*, Sharp, from New Zealand, and also another new species from Australia.

It resembles *Hamotus*, but it differs much in the shape of the maxillary palpi; the first joint is hardly visible, the second is more or less elongate, very slender at base and abruptly clavate at apex; third smaller, shortly pedunculate at base and clavate; fourth large, ovate, very shortly pedunculate at base, more or less obliquely truncate at the apex, and the membranaceous appendage is inserted in this truncature.

HAMOTULUS DISPAR, n.sp.

(Plate x., figs. 1, 2.)

Crassus, convexus, rubro-castaneus, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, palpis testaceis, sat longe brunneo-setosus. Caput inter oculos lateribus sinuatum et anterius sat abrupte coarctatum, antrorsum

deplanatum et vertice transversim convexum, inter oculos anterieus foveis duabus magis inter se quam ab oculis distantibus, juxta tuberculum frontalem tuberculis duobus minutis, parum distantibus, tuberculo frontali leviter transverso et obsolete diviso. Oculi magni. Antennae validae elongatae, basi distantes, articulis 1° majori, 2° subcylindrico, latitudine sua longiori et caeteris fortiori, 3 obconico, 4-6 latitudine sua paululum longioribus, 7 quadrato, 8 subtransverso, clava magna triarticulata, 9 leviter transverso et paululum obliquo, 10 majori, subquadrato, apice obliquo et angulo apicali externo producto, 11 praecedenti angustiori, ovato. Prothorax nonnihil transversus, capite latior, antice valde attenuatus, postice lateribus subrectis, foveis tribus quarum media multo minori sulco transverso junctis. Elytra subquadrata, convexa, basi vix attenuata, humeris subrotundatis et notatis, basi foveis duabus magnis, stria suturali integra, sulco dorsali medio abbreviato. Abdomen breve, convexum, marginatum, segmento 1° dorsali paulo majori et basi transversim profunde impresso. Metasternum altum, subcordatum, late deplanatum. Segmento ventrali ultimo, apice profunde bisinuato, oblonge foveato. Pedes validi, femoribus sat incrassatis, tibiis omnibus ad apicem leviter incurvis et apice minutissime calcaratis. ♂. Long. 1.90 mm.

This species differs much from *chamaeleon*, Schfs., which has the antennae simple, the head without tubercle, the elytra much more attenuate at base, with a well marked and much longer dorsal stria.

Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus LEANYMUS, n.g.

Oblongus, tuberculo antennario lato, antennae basi distantes, elongatae, clava triarticulata; maxillarum cardine prominenti, angulo inferiori externo longe spinoso; palpi maxillares magni, articulis 1° minuto, 2 magno, securiformi, in angulo inferiori processu longo, incurvo et apice penicillato, processu altero medio, breviori, recto, penicillato, praedito, 3 ad angulum secundi super

num inserto, basi pyriformi et processu apice penicillato, longissimo, prædito, 4 in secundum flexo, transverso, apice valde subulato et acuminato, infra medio angulato et processu longo penicillato prædito. Prothorax ovatus. Abdomen late marginatum, segmento 1° dorsali cæteris multo majori, ventralibus 7 ♂ 6 ♀ instructum, 2 ventrali cæteris parum majori (♂ sexto apice profunde angulato-emarginato et 7° minuto, rhomboidali). Coxæ posticæ valde distantes. Prosterni lateribus infra (episternis) antèrius productis. Trochanteribus anticis et posticis parum elongatis, intermediis elongatis, tarsis gracilibus, elongatis; unguibus binis mediocris, æqualibus.

This new genus resembles *Didimoprora*, but is very different; the construction of the maxillary palpi is most extraordinary, and bears some analogy to the same organ in another Australian insect, *Schistodactylus phantasma*, Raffr., which in every other respect is exceedingly distinct.

LEANYMUS PALPALIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., figs. 5-6.)

Totus ferrugineus, antennis ad apicem nigrescentibus, palpis testaceis, nitidis, parce nigro-pubescentibus. Caput latitudine sua longius, deplanatum, fronte medio impresso et utrinque supra antennarum insertionem obtuse tuberculato, inter oculos magnos foveis duabus. Antennæ elongatæ, graciles, articulis 1° sat elongato, cylindrico, 2 oblongo, 3-6 elongatis, 7 paulo breviori, 9 majori obconico, 10 transverso, 11 ovato. Prothorax ovatus, convexus, absque sulcis et foveis. Elytra convexa, latitudine sua longiora, ad basin attenuata, basi bifoveata, stria suturali integra, sulco dorsali profundo, medio terminato. Abdomen elytris longius, subconvexum, segmento 1° basali, basi transversim impresso. Pedes elongati.

♂. Antennarum articulis 10 intus apice leviter producto, 11 basi intus tuberculato; elytrorum humeris magis notatis, prosterni episternis longe spinosis et apice ciliatis; metasternum concavum,

fundo oblonge foveatum, juxta coxas intermedias transversim carinato-elevatum, ista carina utrinque in cornu divaricata; segmentis ventralibus sexto basi impresso apice angulatim emarginato, 7 minuto, transversim rhomboidali; pedium anticorum trochanteribus basi et femoribus basi minute sed longe spinosis, tibiis apice leviter incurvis, femoribus incrassatis, intermediorum femoribus incrassatis et infra medio obtuse angulatis, tibiis leviter incurvis et apice minute calcaratis, posticorum femoribus leviter incrassatis, tibiis elongatis et subrectis.

♀. Prosterne episternis obtuse productis; metasternum simplex; pedium anticorum trochanteribus et femoribus validius spinosis, intermediorum trochanteribus basi et femoribus basi spinosis. Long. 2.40-2.70 mm.

Clarence and Tweed Rivers, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus DIDIMOPORA, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1890, p. 148.

I had established this new genus for *Tyrus Victoriae*, King, and it is very different from *Tyrus*, which has no representative in Australia. There are several new species of these fine insects.

- A 2. Prothorax smooth, hardly punctate.
- B 2. Posterior tibiæ ♂ with a strong ante-apical spur.
- C 2. Spur very strongly compressed; joints of the antennæ 8-10 transverse in the ♂ *Victoriae*, King
- C 1. Spur hardly compressed; joints of the antennæ 8-10 square in the ♂ *armata*, n.sp.
- B 1. Posterior tibiæ without ante-apical spur, but provided with a strong basal tooth and another median one. ♂ *Leana*, n.sp.
- A 1. Prothorax strongly punctured and even rugose.
- B 2. Joints of the antennæ 9-10 square; punctuation of the prothorax strong, but simple..... *puncticollis*, n.sp.
- B 1. Joints of the antennæ 9-10 transverse; punctuation of the prothorax very strong, confluent and rugose *dimidiata*, n.sp.

DIDIMOPRORA VICTORIÆ, King

Tyrus Victorie, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. i 1865, p. 168.
(Plate x., fig. 39.)

Oblonga, nigro-picea, antennis pedibusque castaneis, elytris rubro-castaneis (in ♂ basi infuscatis), palpis testaceis, pube castanea. Caput latitudine sua longius, tuberculo antennario elongato et valde sulcato, basi foveato, foveis duabus alteris magis inter se quam ab oculis distantibus. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1^o majori, 2 quadrato, 3 subobconico, 4-5 elongato-quadratis, 6 simili sed angustiori, 7 subquadrato, cæteris in utroque sexu diversis. Prothorax oblongus, antice posticeque angustatus, lateribus rotundatus, foveis lateralibus magnis, media ante basali oblonga. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, ad basin attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevissimo. Abdomen elytris longius, convexum.

♂. Antennarum articulis 8 transverso, 9 transverso, octo duplo latiori, 10 transverso majori, angulo interno apicali producto, ambobus infra deplanatis, 11 magno, ovato, basi truncato, infra basi oblique impresso. Metasternum convexum, late nec profunde longitudinaliter impressum. Segmentis ventralibus 4 medio depresso, 5 impresso, 6 foveato. Trochanteribus intermediis medio dente valido, acuto, posticis basi dente obtuso præditis; tibiis intermediis apice minute calcaratis, posticis intus ante apicem calcare maximo, lato, compresso et laminato armatis.

♀. Antennarum articulis 9 et 10 minus transversis, 11 ovato, basi truncato; tuberculo antennario minus elongato; segmento ventrali 6 apice sinuato, segmento dorsali ultimo magno, subtriangulari, apice producto, parte inferiori deplanata. Long. 3.00-3.10 mm.

This species and the following one are very closely allied; as the description of *Victorie* given by King lacks the real specific characters, it is rather difficult to decide which of these two species is the true *Victorie*.

Melbourne, Vic.

DIDIMOPRORA ARMATA, n.sp.

Præcedenti simillima, differt elytris brevioribus et basi minus attenuatis, abdomine castaneo.

♂. Antennæ minores, articulis 4-7 subcylindricis, latitudine sua longioribus, 8 et 9 quadratis, 9 præcedenti duplo majori, 10 majori, vix transverso, 11 ovato. Metasternum medio irregulariter impresso, juxta coxas intermedias medio tuberculo aurantiaco fasciculato, utrinque fovea magna et tuberculis duobus. Segmentis ventralibus 5 medio transversim impresso et utrinque tuberculato, 6 medio depresso, utrinque profunde foveato et valde convexo, 7 rhomboidali, magno, ultimo dorsali arcuatim carinato; trochanteribus intermediis medio dente breviori compresso, acuto, posticis basi dente brevi leviter recurvo præditis; tibiis intermediis apice minute calcaratis, posticis ante apicem calcare longo, vix compresso armatis. Long. 2.50 mm.

The ♀ is not known and will very likely prove to be very closely similar to the ♀ of *Victoria*.

Clyde River, N.S.W.

DIDIMOPRORA LEANA, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 38.)

Oblonga, capite prothoraceque nigris, abdomine antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris rubris, pube brunnea. Caput latitudine sua longius, tuberculo antennario lato et valde sulcato, inter oculos foveis duabus inter se et ab oculis subæqualiter distantibus, postice in vertice medio foveola minuta singula. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1° magno, 2 quadrato, 3 subconico, 4 quadrato, 5-6 subcylindricis et paulo longioribus, 7 paulo breviori, 8 leviter transverso, cæteris in utroque sexu diversis. Prothorax disperse et vix perspicue punctatus, oblongus, antice plus postice minus attenuatus, lateribus medio rotundatis, foveis lateralibus magnis, media oblonga. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, basi leviter attenuata, humeris rotundatis et notatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto et brevi. Abdomen elytris longius, convexum.

♂. Antennarum articulis 5 paulo latiori, 7 subobconico, 8 leviter transverso et intus apice leviter producto, 9 magis transverso et producto, 10 transverso, minus producto, 11 oblongo, infra basi fovea magna. Metasternum late depressum, segmentis ventralibus 5 vix impresso, 6 convexo, 7 ovali. Trochanteribus intermediis dente maximo, compresso et acuto armatis, coxis posticis et trochanteribus basi obtuse productis; tibiis intermediis apice minute calcaratis, posticis, basi intus dente maximo, lato, compresso, laminiformi, apice oblique truncato et ad medium dente altero apice truncato et intus fasciculato præditis.

♀. Antennarum articulis simplicibus, 9-10 transversis, 11 ovato; segmentis ventralibus 5 arcuatim apice emarginato, 6 transverso, ultimo dorsali producto, triangulari, parte inferiori deplanata. Long. ♂. 3·40-3·60; ♀. 2·90-3·20 mm.

This species differs from the preceding ones by the antennal tubercle broader and shorter, and the scattered, hardly visible punctures of the prothorax.

Clarence, Tweed, and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

DIIDIMOPRORA PUNCTICOLLIS, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 37.)

Oblonga, picea, elytris disco rubris, margine et sutura infuscatis, antennis ferrugineis, articulo ultimo rufo, pedibus ferrugineis, pube brunnea. Caput minute et irregulariter punctatum, antice leviter attenuatum, tuberculo antennario brevi et minus profunde sulcato, basi foveato, foveis duabus inter oculos magnos. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis 1 subcylindrico, 2-7 latitudine sua longioribus, 5 longiori, 6-7 decrescentibus, 8 quadrato, 9 multo majori, subobconico, et latitudine sua fere longiori, 10 subquadrato, 11 ovato. Prothorax sat dense punctis majoribus et minoribus intermixtis punctatus, oblongus et subhexagonus, antice posticæque subæqualiter attenuatus, leviter convexus, foveis lateralibus magnis, media oblonga. Elytra latitudine sua multo longiora, basi leviter attenuata, humeris obliquis notatis, sulco dorsali fere nullo.

♂. Metasternum juxta coxas intermedias, antice, profunde bifoveatum, istis foveis carina transversa antice limitatis et inter istam carinam et coxas intermedias penicillis duobus recurvis aurantiacis, postice leviter impressum et utrinque setosum: segmentis ventralibus 5-6 medio impressis, 7 suborbiculari; femoribus anticis, basi infra oblique impressis et carinulatis; trochanteribus valde angulatum dilatatis et compressis; tibiis posticis pone medium intus calcaratis et setosis, dein ad apicem leviter emarginatis et apice minute calcaratis. Long. 3.50 mm.

The ♀ is not known.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea),

Didimoprora dimidiata, n.sp.

Magis ovata et anterieus attenuata, rubro-castanea, capite et prothorace dense confluent et valde rugoso-punctatis, obscurioribus, pube longa, obscura. Caput elongatum, antice valde attenuatum, tuberculo antennario elongato et angustato, obsolete sulcato, foveis obsolete. Antennae elongatae, articulis 1° valde elongato, cylindrico, 2 quadrato, 3-5 oblongis, subcylindricis, 6 quadrato, 7-8 transversis, 9-10 multo majoribus, transversis, 11 ovato. Prothorax subhexagonus, subconvexus, foveis lateralibus oblongis, media obsolete. Elytra latitudine sua vix longiora, basi attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, sulco dorsali parum profundo et brevi. Abdomen leviter ampliatum. Metasternum convexum, obsolete sulcatum; segmentis ventralibus 5 arcuatim emarginato, 6 transverso, ultimo dorsali abrupte deflexo haud producto. ♀. Long. 2.70-2.80 mm.

This species is very distinct, the body being shorter and more attenuate in front; the first joint of the antennae is unusually long and the punctuation on the head and the prothorax is rugose and confluent. The ♂ is not known.

Bridgetown, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus SPILORHOMBUS, n.g.

Caput elongatum, antice parum attenuatum, altum, lateribus et postice retusum, supra planum et plurifoveatum. Palpi max

illari mediocres, articulis 2° basi gracili apice sat abrupte ovaliter incrassato, 3 obconico et latitudine sua longiori, 4 præcedenti duplo longiori, multo crassiori, ovato et leviter intus securiformi et breviter pubescenti. Oculi magni, postice siti. Antennæ crassæ, basi leviter distantes. Prothorax cordatus, antice sat abrupte attenuatus. Elytra sat magna, basi valde bifoveata et sulcata. Abdomen elytris paulo longius, late marginatum; segmentis tribus primis dorsalibus longitudine leviter crescentibus, ventralibus 2-5 subæqualibus. Coxis intermediis approximatis, posticis parum distantibus; trochanteribus intermediis elongatis, anticis et posticis brevibus; pedes elongati et graciles, unguibus binis æqualibus.

This genus differs from *Didimoprora* by the palpi, the last joint of which is much thicker and somewhat securiform; by the head which is raised, but flattened, without antennal tubercle; and by the prothorax which is more cordate.

SPILORHOMBUS HIRTUS, n.sp.

Oblongus, cinnamomeus, longe et dense hirtus, pubescentia subaurea pilis obscuris intermixta. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, postice et lateraliter abruptum, lateribus leviter obliquis, angulis posticis fere acutis et dense obscure ciliatis, foveis duabus sulciformibus et obliquis, duabus alteris anterioribus et in latere sitis, inter antennas fronte sulcato, foveis et sulco pube aurea dense vestitis. Antennæ crassæ, articulis 1° paulo crassiori, 2 quadrato, 3-7 longitudine decrescentibus, 3 latitudine sua paulo longiori, 7 fere quadrato, 8 transverso, præcedenti fere dimidio breviori, 9-10 majoribus, transversis, 11 breviter ovato, acuminato. Prothorax cordatus, capite paulo longior et multo latior, antice abrupte attenuatus, lateribus longe et dense obscure ciliatus, utrinque sulco longitudinali, medio extrorsum valde angulato et antrorsum attenuato, istis sulcis discum rhomboidalem includentibus, in disco medio, sulco longitudinali brevi, sulcis omnibus dense pube aurea vestitis. Elytra basi infuscata et obscure pubescentia, latitudine sua longiora, leviter attenuata, humeris

notatis, basi foveis duabus magnis aureo pubescentibus, stria depressa et sulcis dorsalibus subintegris. Metasternum subconvexum, postice vix impressum. Femoribus parum crassis, intermediis leviter incurvis, tibiis intermediis et posticis leviter sinuatis. Abdomen infra medio leviter depressum, segmentis ventralibus 6^o transversim apice emarginato, 7 minuto, transversim triangulari. ♂. Long. 2.50 mm.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. Brewer).

Genus TYROMORPHUS, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1883, p. 240.

This genus is very different from *Didimoprora*. The head has no more an antennal tubercle: the palpi differ much—the first joint is very small; the second one is slender at base and inflated at the apex, which is more or less obliquely truncate; the third one is rather large, but not so long as the adjoining ones, it is more or less angulate in the middle inwardly; the fourth one is large, ovate, more or less obliquely truncate at the base, generally sulcate or at least strongly attenuate inwardly, obliquely truncate outwardly at the apex, this truncature bearing the setiform appendix: the intermediate trochanters are comparatively short, the metasternum is broad and short; the posterior coxæ very distant; and the 2nd ventral segment larger than the others.

This genus includes *nitidus*, Raffr., type of the genus, *comes*, Schfs., and *Tyrus spinosus* and *humeralis*, Westw., which I do not know, besides several new species.

Here follows a synopsis of this genus:—

- A 2. Entirely punctate.
- B 3. Head short, rounded; three last joints of the antennæ black; 3rd joint of the maxillary palpi ovate, elongate..... *humeralis*, Westw.
- B 2. Head square; antennæ black, except the three first joints; third joint of the maxillary palpi short, subtriangular..... *nigricornis*, n.sp.
- B 1. Head rather long, attenuate in front.
- C 2. Antennæ bicolorous.

- D 2. Joints of the antennæ 3-10 black, 11th testaceous; 3rd joint of the palpi ovate; impression on the first dorsal segment small and without carinæ... *cribratus*, n.sp.
- D 1. Antennæ castaneous, 11th joint rufous; 3rd joint of the palpi short, subtriangular; impression of the first dorsal segment obliquely sulcate and carinate on each side..... *Mastersi*, Maccl.
- C 1. Antennæ unicolorous.
- D 2. Impressions of the first dorsal segment small, without carinæ; 3rd joint of the palpi briefly ovate..... *comes*, Schfs.
- D 1. Impressions of the first dorsal segment very long, sulciform, divergent and carinate; 3rd joint of the palpi short and triangular..... *dispar*, n.sp.
- A 1. Entirely smooth.
- B 2. Black, elytra red; joints of the antennæ 7-10 black. *spinus*, Westw.
- B 1. Body unicolorous; antennæ little darker towards the apex.
- C 2. 3rd joint of the palpi strongly angulate inwardly at the middle; penultimate dorsal segment produced above the pygidium..... *nitidus*, Raffr.
- C 1. 3rd joint of the antennæ ovate, rounded inwardly; penultimate dorsal segment simple..... *lavis*, n.sp.

TYROMORPHUS NIGRICORNIS, n.sp.

Oblongus, castaneus, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, antennarum articulis 1-3 castaneis, cæteris nigris, palpis rufis, totus crebre et valide punctatus. Caput subquadratum, lateribus subparallelis, fronte medio impresso, inter oculos foveis duabus parum conspicuis. Palporum articulis 2 apice rotundato, clavato, 3 brevi, subtriangulari, 4 magno, ovato, basi oblique truncato, intus haud sulcato. Antennæ ad apicem incrassatæ, articulis 1° longo, subcylindrico, 2 ovato, 3-6 oblongis, longitudine leviter decreescentibus, 7 fere quadrato, 8 leviter obconico, latitudine sua æquilongo, 9 multo majori transverso, 10 haud longiori sed latiori et magis transverso, 11 ovato, basi truncato. Prothorax breviter cordatus, latitudine maxima anteriori, fovea media basali vix conspicua. Elytra latitudine sua haud multo longiora, humeris rotundatis, promi-nulis, sulco dorsali brevissimo. Abdomen elytris longius, segmento

1° dorsali basi transversim depresso et utrinque longitudinaliter et parum oblique impresso et minute carinato.

♂. Corpore angustiori et graciliori. Elytra basi minus attenuata; trochanteribus anticis basi spina minuta recurva, intermediis basi dente valido, recurvo præditis; tibiis anticis apice minute calcaratis, femoribus anticis minutis. Metasternum late concavum et medio sulcatum; segmento ultimo ventrali utrinque sinuato, medio longe lobato et producto, impresso.

♀. Corpore latiori et robustiori. Elytra basi magis attenuata; trochanteribus anticis basi spina elongata et femoribus anticis basi spina breviori armatis. Metasternum medio sulcatum; segmento ultimo ventrali utrinque leviter sinuato, medio obtuse lobato; ultimo dorsali abrupte declivi, haud producto. Long. 2·10-2·30 mm.

This species is likely very closely allied to *humeralis*, Westw.; but according to the description and figure, the head is more elongate, the third joint of the maxillary palpi is much shorter, and the last joints of the antennæ much more transverse.

Clarence and Tweed Rivers, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

TYROMORPHUS CRIBRATUS, n.sp.

Oblongus, castaneus, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, antennarum articulis 3-10 nigris, ultimo testaceo, totus crebre et valde punctatus, breviter obscure et sublente pubescens. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, antice attenuatum, deplanatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, fronte medio impresso et foveola minuta utrinque in angulo externo antico. Palpi validi, pallide testacei, articulis 2 apice valde clavato, 3 ovato, intus rotundato-ampliato, 4 magno, ovato, basi oblique truncato, intus late sulcato. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis 1° longo, subcylindrico, 2 oblongo, 3-7 oblongis et decrescentibus, 8 fere quadrato, 9 magno, subobconico, latitudine sua longiori, 10 subquadrato, 11 ovato. Prothorax cordatus, fovea media ante basali, vix perspicua. Elytra latitudine sua longiora, basi attenuata, humeris valde obliquis, parum notatis, sulco dorsali valido, profundo, dimidiam partem disci attingenti.

Abdomen elongatum, segmento 1° dorsali basi transversim impresso, foveis duabus minutis absque carinis. Metasternum late deplanatum, sulcatum.

♂. Segmento ultimo ventrali utrinque sulcato, medio lobato et producto, ultimo dorsali convexo, medio apice angulatim emarginato.

♀. Segmento ventrali ultimo brevi, medio sinuato, utrinque latiori; ultimo dorsali abrupte declivi et concavo. Long. 2·80-3·20 mm.

Clarence River, Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species differs from *nigricornis* by the head more elongate, the antennæ longer and the impressions of the 1st dorsal segment small and without carinæ.

One specimen (♀) from Tamworth has the abdomen piceous-black and shorter, the elytra less attenuate at the base and the shoulders less oblique, the head shorter, and the joints of the antennæ 9-10 a little longer; the body is stouter. Long. 2·50 mm. The ♂ being unknown, I dare not consider this insect as a distinct species.

TYROMORPHUS MASTERSI, Macleay.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1871, ii. p. 152.

Ovatus, crassior, totus castaneus, unicolor. antennarum articulo ultimo rufo, palpis pallide testaceis, valde et crebre punctatus, breviter et sublente ochraceo-pubescentis. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, deplanatum, antice paulo attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus, fronte medio longitudinaliter impresso. Palpi validi, articulis 2° valde clavato, 3 brevi, intus subangulatim ampliato, 4 magno, intus recto et sulcato, extus leviter rotundato. Antennæ breviores, articulis 1° elongato, subcylindrico, 2 oblongo, 3-7 oblongis, leviter decrescentibus, 8 latitudine sua fere longiori, 9 obconico, latitudine sua paulo longiori, 10 subtransverso, 11 ovato. Prothorax breviter cordatus, fovea media ante basali inconspicua. Elytra latitudine sua vix longiora, humeris quad-

ratis, notatis, sulco dorsali medium superanti. Abdomen minus elongatum, basi transversim impressum, utrinque sulco obliquo divergenti et carinato. Metasternum sulcatum; segmento ultimo ventrali rhomboidali, apice haud sinuato, medio subgibboso; trochanteribus anticis breviter sed acute spinosis. ♂. Long. 2.40 mm.

This species is stouter and shorter than the preceding one, the elytra are more square, and the impressions of the 1st dorsal segment very different.

Gayndah, Q.

TYROMORPHUS COMES, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 285.

The type of Mr. Schaufuss is a ♂. The intermediate trochanters are compressed, with an angular and obtuse dilatation; the metasternum is concave and sulcate, the ultimate ventral segment is sinuate in each side and produced in the middle, the last dorsal one is convex and emarginate; the palpi and antennæ are very much the same as in *cribratus*, but the antennæ are unicolorous and joints 9-10 are more elongate and more ovate. The body is shorter and stouter. Long. 2.40 mm.

Rockhampton, Q.

TYROMORPHUS DISPAR, n.sp.

Subovatus et postice ampliatus, totus rufo-castaneus, totus disperse punctatus, brevissime, sublente et pallide pubescens. Caput latitudine sua multo longius, antice leviter attenuatum, fronte medio impresso, inter oculos foveis duabus. Palpi validi, articulis 1° valde clavato, 3 brevi, intus angulato, 4 magno, ovato, basi truncato, intus leviter sulcato. Antennæ elongatæ, articulis 1° elongato, cylindrico, 2-7 oblongis, leviter decrescentibus, 8 obconico breviori, 9 magno, breviter ovato, 10 haud longiori, sed latiori, 11 ovato. Prothorax cordatus, foveola basali incon-

spicua. Elytra latitudine sua multo longiora, ad basin sensim attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, sulco dorsali fere integro, arcuato. Abdomen elytris multo brevius, segmentis dorsalibus 1° basi transversim valde impresso, sulcis duobus validis, carinatis, divergentibus et inter eos disco convexo, 2° apice medio producto, cæteris valde declivis, ultimo leviter concavo. Metasternum sulcatum; pedium anticorum trochanteribus medio et femoribus basi acute spinosis. ♀. Long. 2·20 mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species differs from all the others by the short abdomen, the deep and oblique sulci of the first dorsal segment. The ♂ is not known.

TYROMORPHUS LEVIS, n.sp.

Oblongus, ferrugineus, elytris dilutioribus, nitidus, lævis, parce sublente pubescens, antennis, articulo primo excepto, infuscatis, palpis testaceis, pedibus rufo-testaceis. Caput latitudine sua longius, fronte medio impresso, inter oculos foveis duabus. Palpi validi, articulis 2 clavato, intus subangulato, 3 ovato, intus rotundato, 4 mediocri, ovato, paulo breviori, intus breviter sulcato. Antennæ elongatæ, graciles, articulis 1° elongato, cylindrico, 2-7 oblongis, leviter decrescentibus, 8 præcedenti multo breviori, 9 magno, obconico, latitudine sua longiori, 10 transverso, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax cordatus, fovea ante basali valida. Elytra latitudine sua paulo longiora, ad basin leviter attenuata, humeris obliquis et notatis, sulco dorsali dimidio abbreviato. Abdomen elytris paulo longius et medio latius, segmento 1° dorsali basi transversim impresso et utrinque vix impresso. Metasternum profunde sulcatum. Segmentis ventralibus 5 et 6 punctatis, ultimo dorsali declivi et transversim impresso. Pedium anticorum trochanteribus medio et femoribus basi valde et acute spinosis. ♀. Long. 2·50-2·60 mm.

This species resembles much *nitidus*, Raffr., but the penultimate dorsal segment is not produced.

Tweed River, N.S.W. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

Genus *ABASCANTUS*, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 258.

I shall only mention this genus, referring the student to Dr. Schaufuss's description, and the complementary observations I gave in the Rev. d'Ent. (1890, p. 148, tab. iii. figs. 15, 15'). It is closely allied to *Tyromorphus*, Raffr., but the last joint of the maxillary palpi is comparatively much larger and strongly truncate at apex; this truncate part is carinate all round with the internal angle sticking out and has also a longitudinal carina on the upper surface, the third joint is irregularly ovate and much smaller than the last one; the first dorsal segment is also much larger than the others.

It includes only one species, *A. sannio*, Schfs., (*loc. cit.*) and Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. (1890, Pl. iii. figs. 15, 15').

King George's Sound, W.A.

Genus *DURBOS*, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, iv. p. 495.

This genus has been characterised in a masterly manner by Dr. D. Sharp. It comes close to *Gerallus* and *Schaufussia*, and agrees with the latter in having the eyes situated near the posterior angles of the head; the maxillary palpi are also long, the joints being slender at the base and clavate at apex, the three last ones do not differ much in size, the 4th has also a small clivage at apex. It differs from *Schaufussia* by the antennal tubercle, which is as broad as the head, and the latter is not angularly constricted in front; the elytra are very short. Both *Durbos* and *Schaufussia* differ from *Gerallus* by the position of the eyes, which are in the median part in *Gerallus*; and by the large size of the first dorsal segment.

This genus includes only two species, *priscus*, Sharp, (*loc. cit.*) from Champion Bay, W.A., and *interruptus*, Schfs., (Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 291) from Sydney. I received the latter of these from Mr. Masters under the name of *Rhytus punctatus*, King.

Genus SCHAUFUSSIA, Raffray.

Rev. d'Ent. 1883, p. 238; 1890, pp. 149, 159 and 160, Pl. iii. fig. 11 : Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1896, p. 132.

I have discussed already (Soc. Ent. Fr. 1896, p. 132) the rather intricate synonymy of this genus, and I will reproduce it.

- ♀. *formosa*, King, (*Tyrus formosus*) Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1863, p. 41, Pl. 16, fig. 1.—Parramatta.
- ♂♀. *brevis*, Schfs., (*Bryacis brevis*) Nunq. Otios. iii. 1880, p. 498; *Schaufussia brevis*, Raffr., Rev. d'Ent. 1883, p. 239, Pl. iv. fig. 15.—Tasmania.
- ♀. *angustior*, Raffr., (*Schaufussia angustior*) Rev. d'Ent. 1883, p. 239, Pl. iv. fig. 16.—New South Wales.
- ♀. *intermedia*, Schfs., (*Durbos intermedius*) Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 292.—Australia.
- ♀. *affinis*, Schfs., (*Durbos affinis*) Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 291.—Tasmania.
- ♂. *constrictinatus*, Schfs., (*Tyromorphus constrictinatus*) Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 285.—Wide Bay, Q.; Tasmania.

All these different descriptions refer to the same species, which according to seniority must retain the name of *formosa*, King.

Genus GERALLUS, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 493; Raffray, Rev. d'Ent. 1890, pp. 150 and 160 : *Zosimus*, Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 293.

Gerallus and *Zosimus* are absolutely one and the same. Dr. Schaufuss considers that *Gerallus* is identical with *Rytus*, King, which is wrong. The antennæ are always long, with a strong triarticulated club, joints 9-10 being more or less globose and the last one ovate-acuminate; the legs are long; the prothorax is attenuated behind without transverse sulcus, the head is more or less elongate and attenuated in front, with the antennal tubercle indistinct, broad and more or less flattened; the elytra are more

or less ovate with the shoulders very little marked; they have a strong dorsal stria.

This genus is rather numerous in Australia; the species are very closely allied to each other, and I think it will be useful to give a synopsis of the species I possess.

- A 2. Prothorax smooth or hardly punctate; elytra more or less punctate.
- B 3. Prothorax entirely smooth; elytra with a moderate punctuation. ♂. Anterior femora with a small sharp spine beneath not far from the base; anterior tibiæ with a small tooth in the middle; intermediate trochanters with a compressed and recurved tooth at apex; posterior femora with an impression near the middle of the external side; ♀, intermediate trochanters with a very small, sharp and curved spine.—Rockhampton; Wide Bay; Clarence River..... ♂. *punctipennis*, Schfs.*
♀. *globulicornis*, Schfs.†
- B 2. Prothorax with a very fine and scattered punctuation; elytra with a very strong and coarse punctuation.—Swan River..... *dimidiatus*, n.sp.
- B 1. Prothorax obsoletely punctate; elytra with a moderate punctuation.—West Australia... *nanus*, Sharp.‡
- A 1. Prothorax and elytra both more or less strongly punctate.
- B 2. Punctures on the head and prothorax strong but rather scattered, stronger and² denser on the elytra.—Tasmania..... *modestus*, Schfs.§
- B 1. Punctures subequal on head, prothorax and elytra.
- C 2. Punctures rather small; prothorax broad and subcordate, broadest in front, with the sides oblique behind; elytra with the sides oblique and the shoulders well marked. ♂. Anterior

* Nunq. Otios. iii, p. 509.

† Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 295.

‡ Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, iv. p. 494.

§ Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 295.

trochanters with a strong, sharp, straight and subapical spine, intermediate ones simply carinate; intermediate femora strongly emarginate at base outwardly, thickened in the middle, emarginate inwardly before the end.—Australia.....

longipes, Schfs.*

C 1. Punctures very strong.

D 2. Prothorax regularly ovate; elytra, sides and shoulders rounded; palpi nearly as long as the antennæ and slender, joints 3, 4 subequal to each other and hardly longer together than the second one; head nearly flat, sides parallel. ♂. Intermediate trochanters with a very strong, basal and compressed tooth, obliquely truncate and minutely penicillate at apex, intermediate femora strongly emarginate at base outwardly, tibiæ with a sharp, long apical spur.—Parramatta; Clarence River; Tasmania.....

palpalis, King.†

D 1. Prothorax a little cordate, broadest before the middle; head narrow and depressed in front of the eyes, vertex rather convex; palpi much shorter than the antennæ, each joint much thicker; punctures very strong but a little scattered. ♀.—Clyde River....

cribratipennis, Schfs.§

GERALLUS DIMIDIATUS, n.sp.

(O)blongus, totus castaneus vel rufo-castaneus, brevissime pallide pubescens. Caput minute et disperse punctatum, postice rotundatum, antrorsum attenuatum, inter oculos foveis duabus medio-cribus, fronte medio depresso. Palpi pallidi, articulis 2° tertio et quarto simul sumptis tantummodo breviori. Antennæ validæ, articulis 1° cylindrico, elongato, 2° breviori, subcylindrico, 3° latitudine sua paulo longiori, sequentibus longitudine decrescentibus, 7 quadrato, 8 fere transverso, clava magna, 9-10 globosis, magnis, 11 magno, ovato. Prothorax minute et disperse punc-

* Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 294.

† Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1863, p. 42, Pl. 16, fig. 5a.

§ Tijds. v. Ent. xxix., 1886. p. 292.

tatus, subcordatus, convexus, capite latior. Elytra grosse et rude sed non confluentur punctata, basi attenuata, humeris nullis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, sulco dorsali parum profundo et medio evanescenti. Abdomen impunctatum, elytris multo brevius. Pedes elongati, femoribus pone medium incrassatis, posticis basi confertim minute strigosis.

♂. Antennarum clava majori. Metasternum grosse punctatum, late nec profunde punctatum.

♀. Metasternum impunctatum minus impressum. Long. 1.60 mm.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

This species is closely allied to *punctipennis*, but the antennæ are longer, the prothorax is more cordate and the punctuation on the elytra is much stronger.

Genus RYTUS, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1866, p. 303.

This genus resembles much *Gerallus*, but the palpi are very different: the last joint instead of being pedunculate at the base and clavate at the apex is clavate at the base and thin and slender (subulate) from the middle to the apex, which is generally a trifle thicker, with a very small section on which is inserted an exceedingly small and short membranaceous appendage. The ♂ has always the head more or less irregular and the penultimate joint of the antennæ longer. There is a good deal of confusion in the synonymy on account of these sexual differences. The species are found exclusively in Australia.

RYTUS CORNIGER, King.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1865, p. 167; *porcellus*, Schfs., Nunq. Otios. iii. p. 509.

I do not know *corniger*, King, and the description of the head is rather incomplete, but I am pretty certain that it is identical with *porcellus*, Schfs. The head seems divided into two parts:

the frontal one is trapezoidal and a little convex, bounded behind by a transverse groove and bearing two strong and short brushes of yellow hairs; the posterior part is much raised all round, but entirely hollowed, the raised sides ending abruptly and horn-like on each side, in front of the eyes; the head is punctate except at the bottom of the cavity; there are few scattered punctures on the body; the maxillary palpi are long, the basal club of the fourth joint is thick, briefly ovate and evidently shorter than the apical subulate part, which is very slender; the antennal joints 3-5 are about twice longer than broad, 6-7 quadrate, 8 nearly transverse, 9 obconic, not longer than broad, and 10 transverse.

The above description is drawn up from two typical specimens of *porcellus*, Schfs. If *corniger*, King, should not agree with this description it must be considered as a different species.

Clyde River, N.S.W.

RYTUS PROCURATOR, Schaufuss.

♂. *procurator*, Schfs., Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. p. 286; ♀. *orientalis*, Schfs., *loc. cit.* p. 287.

The body is shining, smooth, with very scattered but distinct punctures; the head is rather strongly and densely punctate.

♂. Head nearly bipartite, the posterior part strongly punctate, raised, square, very abruptly truncate in front and ciliate, the frontal part very much lower, convex, smooth, obsoletely sulcate longitudinally in the middle. Maxillary palpi long, the basal club of the fourth joint nearly fusiform and as long as the apical subulate part. The antennal joints 3-6 a little longer than broad, the 5th the longest, 7 square, 8 a little transverse, 9 subhexagonal, a trifle longer than broad, 10 trapezoid, hardly transverse.

♀. Head much less punctate, simple, vertex convex, two strong foveæ in front of the eyes, frontal tubercle rounded on each side and obsoletely divided into two; joints of the antennæ shorter, 6-7 square, 8 transverse, 9-10 trapezoid and a little transverse.

♂. Clyde River; ♀. New South Wales (Dr. Schaufuss).

RYTUS EMARGINATUS, King.

♂. *emarginatus*, King, (*Tyrus*) Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1865, p. 303; ? ♀. *Victoriæ*, King, (*Rytus*) *l.c.* 1865, p. 304.

I have not seen *emarginatus*, King, but I have received from Mr. Masters a specimen labelled *Victoriæ*, King, which is a ♂; and certainly King's description of *Victoriæ* refers to a ♀, and that of *emarginatus*, King, to a ♂. Both have the same size and a very obsolete punctuation. It is most likely that both ♂ and ♀ belong to the same species.

R. emarginatus has certainly the head very much like the head of *procurator*, Schfs., but the strong punctuation on the head of *procurator* would have been certainly mentioned by King, and for this reason I consider it as a different species.

As regards *Victoriæ*, King, (the supposed ♀ of *emarginatus*, King), it is certainly different from *orientalis*, Schfs., (the ♀ of *procurator*, Schfs.); in *procurator* (*orientalis*, ♀) the punctuation is much scattered, but rather strong and distinct; in *Victoriæ* the punctuation is exceedingly obsolete, hardly visible and very much scattered; the head is longer, more attenuate in front; the maxillary palpi are shorter, the basal club of the 4th joint is thicker and a trifle longer than the apical subulate part, which is not quite so slender as in *procurator*; the 9th joint of the antennæ is at least as long as broad, and much longer than the tenth, which is transverse; the elytra are more rounded and more convex.

Parramatta (*emarginatus*, ex King); New South Wales (*Victoriæ*, ex Masters).

RYTUS SUBULATUS, King.

Tyrus subulatus, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 1864, p. 103; *Rytus punctatus*, King, *l.c.* 1866, p. 303, Pl. v. fig. 6; ♂. *subasper*, Schfs., Numq. Otios. iii. p. 510.

The identity of *subulatus* and *punctatus*, King, is evident, as it was only a substitution of names; *subulatus*, being the older,

must be retained. *R. subulatus* is evidently similar to *subasper*, Schfs. In the collection of Schaufuss I found a specimen labelled "*punctatus*, King; type, Parramatta"; this insect is a ♀ and the types of *subasper*, Schfs., from Tasmania and New South Wales, are all ♂'s.

It is very likely that King had seen both ♂ and ♀ without noticing it; he says "the head is free from other markings except (in some specimens) a slight depression hardly amounting to a fovea." Those specimens with the depression are ♂. It agrees with *subasper*, and the two species are certainly identical.

The head and prothorax are very coarsely and densely punctured; on the elytra the punctuation is equally strong, but much more scattered; the maxillary palpi are moderately long, the basal club of the 4th joint is strong, ovate, as long as the apical subulate part.

♂. Head nearly flattened, a little attenuate in the anterior part; in front is a small transverse groove, abbreviated on each side; exactly behind it is a small oblong depression bounded in front by a transverse tubercle; the 3rd joint of the antennæ longer than the others, 4-6 a little longer than broad, 7 square, 8 a little transverse, 9 trapezoidal, as long as broad, 10 transverse.

♀. Head nearly flat in front with two very shallow foveæ hardly visible, the front hardly divided, the antennal tubercles hardly visible; the joints of the antennæ a little shorter, the 6th square, the 7th nearly transverse.

Parramatta, New South Wales; Tasmania.

RYTUS GEMMIFER, Schaufuss.

Tijds. v. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 286.

This is a very distinct species; the head, prothorax and elytra have a very strong and coarse punctuation, which is not so dense as is the case on the head and prothorax of *subulatus*; the maxillary palpi are somewhat stronger, the third joint being longer and more slender than usual, the basal club of the fourth joint nearly fusiform and a little shorter than the apical subulate part.

♂. The head resembles much the head of *procurator*, Schfs.; the vertex is much raised, trapezoidal and a little transverse, very abruptly emarginate in front, this truncature being ciliate, more especially on the sides and bearing in the middle two small brushes of whitish hairs, the anterior part is much lower, excavated, smooth and shining; in the middle of this excavation is a transverse and a little convex elevation, the extreme edge of the front is narrow, raised, rugose, and above each antenna there is a rugose tubercle with a small brush of hairs; the antennæ are long, joints 3-5 nearly three times and 6 only twice as long as broad, 7 about as long as broad, 10 trapezoidal and very little transverse.

♀. Vertex a little convex, in front of the eyes on each side is a large but shallow fovea, the frontal part square, rather deeply sulcate. The antennæ are shorter, joints 4 and 5 not more than twice as long as broad, 6 only a little longer than broad, 7 square, 8 a little transverse, 9 hardly longer than broad, and 10th decidedly transverse.

Rockhampton, Q. (♂., type of Schaufuss); Clarence River, N.S.W. (♀., Mr. A. M. Lea).

Subfamily CLAVIGERIDÆ.

Genus ARTICERUS, Hope.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. 1845, p. 106.

ARTICERUS HAMATIPES, n.sp.

(Pl. x., fig. 40.)

Subelongatus, ferrugineus, nitidus, sat longe et disperse fulvo-pubescent. Caput disperse varioloso-punctatum, elongatum, ante oculos attenuatum et apice subtriangulare. Antennæ breves, capite paulo longiores et crassiores, regulariter valde clavatæ, apice nonnihil attenuatæ. Prothorax obsolete varioloso-punctatus latitudine sua paulo longior, antice plus postice minus attenuatus, lateribus leviter rotundatis, fovea media ante basali parum profunda, subelongata. Elytra disperse et aspere punctata, latitudine

sua longiora. Abdomen læve, nitidum, elytris longitudine æquale, apice valde obtusum, cava maxima, latitudine sua longiori, fundo angulatim plicatula, lateribus late et longe carinatis, subrectis, carinula externa basi crenatula, interna subparallela, fasciculata. Metasternum gibbosum. Segmento 2^o ventrali transversim declivi, apice medio foveato. Femoribus simplicibus, tibiis anticis et posticis leviter clavatis et mediocriter compressis, intermediis valde compressis, extus medio maxime dilatatis et acute hamatis, postice abrupte angustatis, intus leviter angulatis. ♂. Long. 1.40 mm.

The abdomen is deeply and nearly entirely excavate, the sides are straight, strongly carinate; this carina is flattened, its outer and inner margins are nearly parallel; the strong hook of the dilatated intermediate tibiæ, the short and nearly regularly conical antennæ lead at once to the identification of this species.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

ARTICERUS BIPARTITUS, n.sp.

Rufo-castaneus, nitidus, breviter sat dense pubescens. Caput minute subconfluent, aspere punctatum, latum, subdeplanatum, apice obtusum, lateribus subparallelis. Antennæ sat elongatæ, prothoracis medium attingentes, nonnihil basi sinuatæ, apice incrassatæ et clavatæ, basi rugosulæ. Prothorax vix perspicue punctatus, transversus, antice valde et postice vix attenuatus, lateribus rotundatis, basi medio foveola profunda et sulco longitudinali parum profundo, fere integro. Elytra minutissime aspero-punctata, latitudine sua longiora. Abdomen elytris longitudine vix æquale, lateribus ante medium sat abrupte coarctatis, postice rotundatum, late et profunde excavatum, ista cava transversa, fundo plicatula, lateribus basi breviter carinatis, carina interna obliqua. Abdomen utrinque postice leviter gibbosum, asperum et ciliatum, tibiis omnibus clavatis. ♀. Long. 1.40-1.50 mm.

The ♂ of this species is not known; two specimens have been sent to me by Mr. Lea, together with the preceding species, as being ♂ and ♀ of the same species, which, after all, is not quite impossible; but without mentioning the antennæ, which are known to vary immensely in the ♂ and ♀ of the same species, there are so many and so important other differences that it seems to me difficult and improbable that the two belong to the same species; the head is much broader and shorter with a fine rugose punctuation; the prothorax is short and broad with a shallow longitudinal sulcus; the abdomen is broader, shorter and rounded behind, in the sides, before the middle being abruptly and angularly constricted, so as to appear divided into two parts; the carina of the base is much shorter, and its sides are oblique and convergent so as to form an elongated triangle; the excavation of the abdomen is large, deep, but transverse.

Swan River, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

ARTICERUS CULTRIPES, n.sp.

(Plate x., fig. 23.)

Brevis, ferrugineus, nitidus, brevissime et vix perspicue setosus, totus, abdomine excepto, in capite densius, aspere punctatus. Caput sat latum et mediocriter elongatum, apice obtusum. Antennæ elongatæ, prothoracis medium attingentes, basi attenuatæ, medio subcylindricæ, apice leviter incrassatæ, infra leviter curvatæ. Prothorax leviter transversus, antice plus, postice minus attenuatus, lateribus rotundatis, basi media foveola parum profunda et sulco longitudinali lato, sed parum profundo. Elytra latitudine sua parum longiora. Abdomen latum, elytris nec longius, postice rotundatum, cava maxima profunda, carina laterali marginibus subrectis, ante medium sulco transverso abrupta, vix fasciculata. Metasternum gibbosum. Femoribus sat incrassatis, intermediis crassioribus; tibiis anticis valde compressis et dilatatis, extus medio acute angulatis, intermediis compressis extus rotundatis, præsertim ad apicem incurvis, posticis minus compressis, leviter sinuatis. ♂. Long. 1.70 mm.

This species much resembles *bipartitus* in the general shape of the body; however, the antennæ are more cylindrical, the punctuation is more apparent on the prothorax and the elytra, the abdomen is not angularly contracted on the sides, but the lateral carina is abruptly ended by a transverse groove, and its two margins are nearly parallel. The ♀ is not known.

Bridgetown, W.A. (Mr. A. M. Lea).

ARTICERUS FALCATUS, n sp.

(Plate x., fig. 25.)

This species is very similar to *curvicornis*, Westw.; and it was looked upon by Dr. Schaufuss as the ♂ of *curvicornis*, but of this latter I have both sexes, and this species is evidently different. The shape of the body is practically the same, but the punctuation in *falcatus* is much stronger and more ocellate. The antennæ are very different; they are a little shorter, as broad as the head, compressed, very slender at base, rather abruptly amplified and rotund outwardly and a little curved inwardly, the widest part being at the apex; it is obsoletely and longitudinally impressed above, and has beneath a rather deep and oblong impression; the feet are alike, but the internal apical spur of the intermediate tibiæ is not so strong.

Champion Bay, W.A.

To illustrate the differences I give the figures of the antennæ of both *falcatus* and *curvicornis*. ♂.

APPENDIX.

Description of a Termite associated with a Pselaphid. By Rev. E. Wasmann (*vide* p. 215).

Genus TERMES, L.—Subgenus COPTOTERMES, Wasm.

COPTOTERMES RAFFRAYI, Wasm., n.sp. (Hôte de *Tmesiphorus termitophilus*, Raffr., Swan River).

Miles.—Long. (cum mandibulis) 5 mm. Caput ochraceum, sine mandibulis 1·5 mm. longum et 1·1 mm. latum, postice rotundatum,

lateribus paullo tantum rotundatis, antice vix magis convergentibus quam postice; processus clypeo imminens apice truncatus, foramine magno, aperto; prope foramen utrinque punctum nigrum prominens. Antennæ 15 articulatae, capituli longitudine, crassæ, ab articulo 2^o usque ad medium sensim incrassatae, dein apicem versus sensim attenuatae, articulis præsertim mediis subglobosis. Labrum lanceolatum, acutum, mandibulorum medium haud attingens. Mandibulae nigrae, capite triente breviores, subrectae, apice tantum curvatae, haud dentatae. Prothorax capite fere duplo angustior, basin versus valde angustatus, subtriangularis, margine antico et postico truncatis et in medio paullo incisus, lateribus prothoracis subrectis, angulis anticis rotundatis.

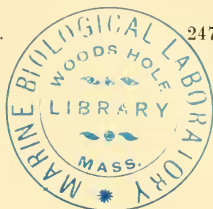
It does not agree with any of the Australian species described by Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

It belongs to the genus *Termes*, L., subgenus *Coptotermes*, Wasm. It is nearly allied to the Indian *Coptot. Gestroi*, Wasm., (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. [2] xvi. p. 628), and *travians*, Havil., (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. xxvi. p. 391), but differs specifically by the longer, cylindrical-oval head; by the antennæ thickened in the middle, with nearly globose joints; by the truncate hind margin of the prothorax, whose sides are also much more narrowed towards the base.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- Fig. 1.—*Hamotulus dispar*.
 Fig. 2.—————, palpus.
 Fig. 3.—*Gnesion rufulum*.
 Fig. 4.—————, palpus.
 Fig. 5.—*Leanymus palpalis*.
 Fig. 6.—————, palpus and cardo.
 Fig. 7.—*Homatopsis Australasica*.
 Fig. 8.—————, palpus.
 Fig. 9.—*Eupines diversicolor*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 10.—*Eupinoda diversicornis*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 11.—*Eupines nigriceps*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 12.—*Eupinoda amplipes*, posterior leg (♂).
 Fig. 13.—————, anterior leg (♂).

- Fig. 14.—*Eupines globulifer*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 15.—*Eupinoda Leana*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 16.—*Eupines biclavata*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 17.————— *triangulata*, ,, (♂), last joints.
 Fig. 18.————— *nodosa*, ,, (♂) ,,
 Fig. 19.————— *compressinoda*, antenna (♂), last joints.
 Fig. 20.————— *concolor*, ,, (♂), ,,
 Fig. 21.————— *sternalis*, ,, (♂), ,,
 Fig. 22.————— *levifrons*, ,, (♂), ,,
 Fig. 23.—*Articercus cultripes* (♂).
 Fig. 24.————— *curvicornis*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 25.————— *falcatus*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 26.—*Batrisus asperulus*.
 Fig. 27.————— *ursinus*, head (♂).
 Fig. 28.————— *cyclops*, head (♂).
 Fig. 29.—*Batrisodes tibialis*, anterior leg (♂).
 Fig. 30.————— *Mastersi* (♂).
 Fig. 31.—*Briara frontalis* (♂).
 Fig. 32.—*Mesoplatus tuberculatus*.
 Fig. 33.—*Paraplectus biplagiatus*.
 Fig. 34.—*Briara basalis*, head and antenna (♂).
 Fig. 35.————— *capitata*, head and antenna.
 Fig. 36.—*Ctenisophus laticollis*, palpus.
 Fig. 37.—*Didimoprora puncticollis*, posterior leg (♂).
 Fig. 38.————— *Leana*, ,, ,,
 Fig. 39.————— *Victoriæ*, ,, ,,
 Fig. 40.—*Articercus hamatipes*, intermediate leg (♂).
 Fig. 41.—*Rybaris hyalina*, antenna (♂).
 Fig. 42.————— *recta*, head and antenna (♂).
 Fig. 43.————— *antelope*, head and antenna.



INDEX

OF THE GENERA AND SPECIES MENTIONED AND DESCRIBED.

(Names in Italics are synonyms).

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ABASCANTUS, Schfs.	233	CTENISOPHUS, n.g.	208
<i>sannio</i> , Schfs.	233	<i>Kreusleri</i> , King	209
ANARMOXYS, n.g.	166	<i>morosus</i> , n.sp.	209
<i>simplicifrons</i> , n.sp.	167	<i>patruelis</i> , n.sp.	210
ARTICERUS, Hope	241	<i>impessus</i> , Sharp	211
<i>hamatipes</i> , n.sp.	241	<i>inæqualis</i> , n.sp.	211
<i>bipartitus</i> , n.sp.	242	<i>vernalis</i> , King?	212
<i>cultripis</i> , n.sp.	243	<i>hesperi</i> , King	212
<i>falcatus</i> , n.sp.	244	<i>laticollis</i> , n.sp.	213
BATRAXYS, Reitt.	147	CURCULIONELLUS, Westw.	204
<i>Batrismorpha</i> , Raffr.	147	<i>punctatus</i> , King	204
<i>Armitagel</i> , King	147	<i>angulicollis</i> , Westw.	204
<i>lævigata</i> , n.sp.	148	<i>semipolitus</i> , Schfs.	205
<i>convergens</i> , n.sp.	148	<i>riparius</i> , n.sp.	205
BATRISOIDES, Reitt.	144	DIDIMOPRORA, Raffr.	221
<i>tibialis</i> , King	145	<i>Victoriae</i> , King	221, 222
<i>Mastersi</i> , n.sp.	146	<i>armata</i> , n.sp.	221, 223
BATRISUS, Aubé... ..	136	<i>Leana</i> , n.sp.	221, 223
<i>eyelops</i> , King	137	<i>puncticollis</i> , n.sp.	221, 224
<i>giraffa</i> , Schfs.	137	<i>dimidiata</i> , n.sp.	221, 225
<i>ursinus</i> , Schfs.	138	DURBOS, Sharp	233
<i>asperulus</i> , n.sp.	139	<i>priscus</i> , Sharp	233
<i>hirtus</i> , Macl.	139	<i>interruptus</i> , Schfs.	233
<i>hamatus</i> , King	140	EUPINES, King... ..	171
<i>speciosus</i> , King	141	<i>Patranus</i> , Raffr.	171
<i>Leai</i> , n.sp.	142	<i>Brabaxys</i> , Raffr.	171
<i>bimucronatus</i> , n.sp.	142	<i>pieta</i> , Schfs.	173
<i>rugicornis</i> , n.sp.	143	<i>lericeps</i> , Schfs.	173
<i>falsus</i> , n.sp.	144	<i>fusicornis</i> , n.sp.	174
BRIARA, Reitt.	162	<i>aurora</i> , Schfs.	175
<i>Gonatocerus</i> , Schfs.	162	<i>affinis</i> , Schfs.	175
<i>basalis</i> , King	162	<i>polita</i> , King	176
<i>communis</i> , Schfs.	162	<i>tuberosa</i> , n.sp.	176
<i>frontalis</i> , n.sp.	163	<i>bicolor</i> , n.sp.	177
<i>tertia</i> , Schfs.	164	<i>nodicornis</i> , n.sp.	177
<i>capitata</i> , Raffr.	165	<i>transversa</i> , King	178
<i>basalis</i> , Schfs.	165	<i>pallipes</i> , n.sp.	178
<i>dominorum</i> , King	166	<i>bi clavata</i> , n.sp.	179
<i>breviuscula</i> , Schfs.	166	<i>nigriceps</i> , n.sp.	179

	PAGE.		PAGE.
EUPINES melanocephala, Schfs.	180	PARAPLECTUS, Raffr.	132
soror, n.sp. ...	180	biplagiatus, n.sp. ...	132
megacephala, n.sp. ...	181	infuscatus, n.sp. ...	133
nigricollis, King ...	181	PSELAPHOPHUS, Raffr.	202
capitata, King ...	182	atriventris, Westw.	202
longicornis, n.sp. ...	182	<i>claratus</i> , King ...	202
diversicolor, Schfs.	183	<i>clavicornis</i> , Schfs. ...	202
pumilio, Schfs. ...	184	var. <i>simplicior</i> , Schfs.	202
spreta, Sharp ...	184	var. <i>vexator</i> , Schfs.	202
dubia, n.sp. ...	185	<i>anopunctatus</i> , Schfs. ...	202
pectoralis, n.sp. ...	185	bicolor, Schfs. ...	203
liliputana, n.sp. ...	186	unicolor, n.sp. ...	203
concolor, Sharp ...	187	PSELAPHUS, Herbst.	194
triangulata, n.sp. ...	187	tripunctatus, Schfs.	194, 196
nodosa, n.sp. ...	188	lineatus, King ...	195, 196
compressinoda, n.sp. ...	188	<i>frontalis</i> , Schfs. ...	196
sternalis, n.sp. ...	188	antipodum, Westw.	195, 197
lævifrons, n.sp. ...	189	Leanus, n.sp. ...	195, 198
globulifer, Schfs. ...	190	brevipalpis, Schfs.	195, 198
<i>politus</i> , Schfs. ...	190	<i>squamiceps</i> , Schfs. ...	198
<i>ampliventris</i> , Schfs. ...	190	tuberculifrons, n.sp.	195, 199
EUPINODA, n.g. ...	168	insignis, Schfs. ...	195, 199
Leana, n.sp. ...	168	<i>bipunctatus</i> , Schfs. ...	199
amplipes, Raffr. ...	169	elongatus, n.sp. ...	196, 200
<i>diversicolor</i> , ♀., Schfs.	169	crassus, n.sp. ...	196, 200
diversicornis, n.sp. ...	170	longepilosus, Schfs.	196, 200
EUPINOPSIS, Raffr.	191	pilosus, n.sp. ...	196, 200
perforata, Schfs. ...	191	RYBAXIS, Sauley ...	149
punctata, n.sp. ...	192	hyalina, Schfs. ...	150
GERALLUS, Sharp ...	234	<i>hyalinipennis</i> , Schfs. ...	150
<i>Zozimus</i> , Schfs. ...	234	Isidoræ, Schfs. ...	151
punctipennis, Schfs. ...	235	<i>Harti</i> , Blackb. ...	151
<i>globulicornis</i> , Schfs. ...	235	flavipes, Schfs. ...	152
dimidiatus, n.sp. ...	235, 236	hortensis, King ...	153
nanus, Sharp ...	235	recta, Sharp ...	154
modestus, Schfs. ...	235	<i>bison</i> , Schfs. ...	154
longipes, Schfs. ...	236	antilope, n.sp. ...	155
palpalis, King ...	236	grandis, n.sp. ...	156
cribratipennis, n.sp. ...	236	insignis, King ...	156
GNESION, n.g. ...	192	atriceps, Mael. ...	157
rufulum, n.sp. ...	193	adumbrata, n.sp. ...	158
HAMOTOPSIS, n.g. ...	217	quinquefoveolata, n.sp. ...	159
Australasie, n.sp. ...	217	lunatica, King ? ...	160
HAMOTULUS, Schfs. ...	218	electrica, King ...	161
dispar, n.sp. ...	218	RYTUS, King ...	237
LEANYMUS, n.g. ...	219	corniger, King ...	237
palpalis, n.sp. ...	220	<i>porcellus</i> , Schfs. ...	237
MESOPLATUS, Raffr. ...	133	procurator, Schfs. ...	238
tuberculatus, n.sp. ...	134	♀. <i>orientalis</i> , Schfs. ...	238
longicollis, n.sp. ...	134	emarginatus, King ...	239
Mastersi, n.sp. ...	135	? ♀. <i>Victoricæ</i> , King ...	239
nitidus, n.sp. ...	136		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
RYTUS subulatus, King	... 239	TYRAPHUS, Sharp	... 205
<i>punctatus</i> , King	... 239	<i>proportionalis</i> , Schfs.	... 206
♂. <i>subasper</i> , Schfs.	... 239	Howitti, King	... 206
<i>gemmifer</i> , Schfs.	... 240	<i>Sharpi</i> , Raffr.	... 206
SCHAUFUSSIA, Raffr.	... 234	<i>planus</i> , Sharp	... 206
<i>formosa</i> , King	... 234	<i>rugicollis</i> , n.sp.	... 207
<i>brevis</i> , Schfs.	... 234	<i>sobrinus</i> , Schfs.	... 207
♀. <i>angustior</i> , Raffr.	... 234	<i>umbilicaris</i> , Schfs.	... 207
♀. <i>intermedia</i> , Schfs.	... 234	TYROMORPHUS, Raffr.	... 227
♀. <i>affinis</i> , Schfs.	... 234	<i>humeralis</i> , Westw.	... 227
♂. <i>constrictinatus</i> , Schfs.	... 234	<i>nigricornis</i> , n.sp.	... 227, 228
SPILORHOMBUS, n.g.	... 225	<i>cribratus</i> , n.sp.	... 228, 229
<i>hirtus</i> , n.sp.	... 226	Mastersi, Macl.	... 228, 230
TMESIPHORUS, Le Conte	... 213	<i>comes</i> , Schfs.	... 228, 231
<i>Sintectes</i> , Westw.	... 213	<i>dispar</i> , n.sp.	... 228, 231
Kingii, Macl.	... 214	<i>spinus</i> , Westw.	... 228
Macleayi, King	... 214	<i>nitidus</i> , Raffr.	... 228
? <i>carinatus</i> , Westw.	... 214	<i>levis</i> , n.sp.	... 228, 232
<i>formicinus</i> , Macl.	... 215		
<i>termitophilus</i> , n.sp.	... 215		